The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5761. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Pope Temporizing on Infallibility.

Opposition of the Catholic Powers of Europe.

Proposed Enlargement of Legislative Power in France.

A Great Conservative Banquet in London.

Cubans Residing in New-York Condemned to Death.

THE "KUKLUX" IN THE SOUTH.

EUROPE.

The Infallibility of the Pope—The Dogmatical Definition and the Catholic Powers.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that other Catholic Powers will join France in the demands for special representatives in the Ecumenical Council. The PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE-LAURAGUAIS will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

LONDON, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council have agreed to oppose the proposition of infallibility, as well as all other new dogmas. It is generally hoped the Pope will not precipitate a collision with the European Powers.

LONDON, March 9, 12 P. M.—Among the propositions before the Ecumenical Council is one declaring the Pope infallible in matters of faith and practice.

Administrative Reforms Contemplated in France—The Political Prisoners—Spanish Politics—The Chinese Mission.

PARIS, March 9.—In the Corps Legislatif today a debate took place on the Government of Algeria. M. JULES FAVRE demanded that the affairs of that Province be regulated through the legislation of both Chambers, and not by Senatus Consultum. M. OLLIVIER replied that the Ministry desired to place other departments of administration under the control of the Legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.... The Police no longer permit the friends of HENRI ROCHEFORT to visit him at the prison. Another demonstration was made by the conscripts at Lyons yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious trouble. It is reported that the small-pox has broken out in the jail where the political prisoners are confined.

MADRID, March 9.—In the Cortes yesterday Señor ESCORIAZA, one of the Deputies from Porto Rico, thanked the Minister of the Colonies for introducing a separate budget for that island. He said it was a concession which Porto Rico had vainly sought for the past thirty years.... The Cortes has voted pay for extra service to soldiers of the army in Cuba for their share in actions with the insurgents.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—J. MCLEARY BROWN has been appointed provisionally chief of the Chinese Embassy, *vice* MR. BURLINGAME, deceased.

Conservative Banquet in London—Health of Mr. Bright—The Ministers' Muse Bill Defeated in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 9.—The Conservative Association held a banquet to-night at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. N. FOWLER, member of Parliament for Falmouth, occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Pakington, Messrs. G. W. Hunt, J. R. Mowbray and Sir John Hay; and on the left by the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Abergavenny, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Lyall, and others. Some four hundred guests were present, including most of the principal men of the Conservative Party. Mr. DISRAELI was unable to attend. Letters from the Earl of DERBY, the Marquis of SALISBURY and Lord LENNOX were read, regretting their unavoidable absence. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in the course of his reply to a toast, made reference to what he termed the cheese paring policy of the Administration toward the army. This hit was received with loud applause. Sir J. PAKINGTON responded in the name of what was still left of the army. Its bravery, discipline and efficiency would be the same through all time. The policy of the present Government was condemned by all parties. To disconnect the army and reduce its force by 24,000 men was injudicious economy. It was easier to dissolve than to reëmbody the army. Happily the country had another force, indissoluble, armed with truth, namely, the Conservative Party, enlisted to defend long established institutions, not excepting the Irish Church. Mr. BELCHER responder for the navy, and Mr. BERESFORD for the volunteers. The Chairman proposed the health of the leaders of the Conservative Party, and eulogized the late Lord DERBY. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in reply, said the party was now in a minority in Parliament, hence all its battles were fought outside. London had ever been faithful to conservatism, which was growing in all the great centers of trade and manufactures, and was sure of future ascendency. Other speakers followed, and the party broke up at a late hour.... JOHN BRIGHT is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health has improved....There is a growing opposition to Mr. FORSTER'S Education bill, especially among Nonconformists....In the House of Commons, this evening, a bill establishing a rate to provide for the maintenance of ministers' manses in Scotland was rejected by a majority of 117. The House adjourned.

CUBA.

The Villanueva Theater Rioters Condemned to Death—Operations Against the Insurgents—The Freemasons.

HAVANA, March 9.—A military Court-martial has been in session in this city for the trial of persons accused of causing the riot in the Villanueva Theater last year. Of the number tried Señors BRAMOSEO, VALDES, PONS, CISNEROS, RIVERO and VALIENTE have been found guilty of the charge and sentenced to death. Señors SANTACILIA, PARRA and LATORRE, also on trial on the same charge, were acquitted. All of the above named are in the City of New-York. The *Prensa* states that the number of insurgents at Guines exceeds one hundred. The *Diario* says that fifty-six of the number have been killed by the troops, and, according to telegraphic dispatches from that quarter, the rest are completely surrounded. The Havana journals contain accounts of the dispersion and killing of two hundred insurgents belonging to the band of MAXIMO GOMEZ, near the town of Bayamo. A party of insurgents attacked the Armonia plantation, near Santiago de Cuba, and killed six of the operatives.....The Freemasons lately arrested for holding a meeting are still in jail.

THE SOUTH.

Gen. Breckenridge on the "Kuklux"—The Mississippi Central Accident—An Arkansas "Difficulty."—Kuklux in West Virginia.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Gen. BRECKENRIDGE in an argument in a criminal case at Lexington, Ky., denounced the men who belong to the "Kuklux," as either idiots or villains, and asserted that he was free from any fear of them, and would readily respond to a summons from the Sheriff as one of a *posse committatus* to arrest and bring these men to justice.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.—SAMUEL TATE, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, publishes a card denying the statement of Mr. SIMONTON, Dr. SETTLE and others, in reference to the disaster on that road, which, he says, was an unfortunate accident, resulting from no carelessness on the part of the officials of that road .....A "difficulty" occurred in Forest City, Ark., yesterday, between two merchants and partners named J. PRUITT and W. ELLSBURY. PRUITT was instantly killed. ELLSBURY surrendered himself to the authorities, and was committed to jail for trial.

WHEELING, West. Va., March 9.—U. S. Marshal SLACK writes from Charleston, Kanawha County, the recently selected capital of the State, under date of March 3, that an organized band of armed Kuklux appeared in the town in open daylight on the morning of the 2d inst., and opened the jail, and released the prisoners. The jailors were threatened with death if they gave any alarm. The organization is said to be extensive, and the civil authorities are powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston, the Governor will call upon the General Government for military aid to suppress lawlessness.

Specie Payments—Kuklux in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9.—Several business houses in this city are paying out silver change. A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State, having called upon Gen. LOVELL, commanding this post, to furnish him with a military escort home for protection against the Kuklux, the citizens of Nashville have called a meeting to appoint delegates to take the place of the soldiers. Mr. FLETCHER asserts that trains between Nashville and Chattanooga have been searched, and for this reason he asks the escort.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Matters in New-Jersey—The Capital of Wisconsin—Woman's Suffrage in Missouri.

TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—In the Senate a bill was introduced authorizing the tax payers in townships of the State to vote by ballot whether money shall be raised to reimburse persons who furnished substitutes during the late war. In the House, the bill to enable the Central Railroad Company to build a branch road from Elizabeth to connect with the Newark and New-York Railroad at Ferry-street, Newark, was taken up on the special order. A long and spirited debate ensued. Numerous motions were acted on and finally the bill was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment requiring that a picket fence be erected on each side of the road. A bill introduced to-day empowers the Millstone and New-Brunswick Railroad Company (Camden and Amboy) to extend their road to the Delaware River Bridge, and increase the capital stock. The bill authorizing Newark to purchase the property of the Newark Aqueduct Company was passed. It provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 for compensation and for the building of a reservoir in the western portion of the city. The question concerning the establishment of boulevards in Hudson County came up in the shape of a bill providing for a special election by the residents of the county, to decide whether or not the avenues shall be opened. The estimate of the cost of the proposed avenues shows that the expense will be nearly $7,000,000. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The Weehawken Ferry bill was ordered to a third reading.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—The bill for the removal of the capital was defeated in the Legislature last night by 55 to 30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—After three nights sessions and debate in the Missouri Legislature, the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women, the whole matter last night was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 63 to 37. The constitutional amendment abolishing the double liability clause, was adopted. The clause abolishing the oath of loyalty was defeated. The proposition to prevent an appropriation of public money for any sectarian institution was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9.—In the Senate, to-day, the Consolidation bill came up by assignment. The bill was amended so as to apply to the roads known as the Portland and Kennebec and Maine Central. The amendments reported last week were adopted, and then indefinitely postponed by 15 to 24. It is said that members voted under a misapprehension of the question and that a motion to reconsider will be made, and the passage of the bill, possibly, yet secured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—A resolution has been adopted by the Senate, by a nearly unanimous vote, requesting Congress, in adjusting the tariff, to favor agricultural interests, or [at least not to discriminate against them.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9.—The Governor has vetoed the Woman Suffrage bill, for the reasons that it was to be submitted to the women of the State, who are not legal voters, and that public sentiment has not called for it.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—In the State Legislature to-day, the Assembly amended the Quarantine act so as to require every Chinaman on landing to be vaccinated by an officer, who is to receive $10 for the operation, and prohibiting the removal of the remains of the dead Chinese from the State, under a penalty of $100 in each case.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Election of Officers in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in this City today and elected directors for the ensuing year as follows: Oliver Ames, Oakes Ames, John Duff, John B. Alley, C. H. McCormack, W. T. Gladden, R. Hazard, Elisha Atkins, A. C. Lombard, O. B. Chapman, James Brooks, G. M. Dodge, Sidney Dillon, Frederick Nickerson, C. S. Bushnell. The following is the substance of the report made by OLIVER AMES, President:

We have spent, during the past season, upon snow sheds and snow fences, over $300,000. We have now over five miles of snow sheds and nearly fifty miles of snow fences, in addition to the large amount of snow fences put up last year. The experiment thus far this Winter shows that our road can be without any serious hindrance or obstruction from snow. The snows of the present Winter have been the same as last Winter, and we have been but in one instance obstructed over twenty-four hours. Our Superintendent is confident that we can keep our road as free from obstruction by snow as the roads of New-England and New-York. The express business over our road was fully investigated during last Summer, and we came to the conclusion that it would be for the best interests of our road to dissolve our connection with WELLS, FARGO & Co. and do this business ourselves. The results of the change have been to increase our receipts about thirty per cent. above what we received from WELLS, FARGO & Co. For the purpose of utilizing our telegraph lines, we have made a connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company through which we are sending a large portion of our telegraphic service free, and have the expectation of realizing a handsome income from the $3,300,000 of stock we receive from the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the use of our lines for commercial purposes, should this Company make a connection with the Central Pacific Company, as they now expect to do, and secure a fair share of the California business. The savings of our road for the month reported since it first opened, amount to $6,500,000. We anticipate that the gross earnings of our road for the ensuing year will reach $12,000,000 and shall not be surprised should they largely exceed this sum. The net income from this will pay all our interest with a handsome dividend upon our stock, should we not need it for improvements upon our road.

THE INDIANS.

Vincent Colyer's Reply to Gen. Sheridan —The Piegan Massacre.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following is VINCENT COLYER'S reply to Gen. SHERIDAN'S recent strictness upon him:

To Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, Pittsburg:

SIR: Gen. SHERIDAN strikes out at me almost as wildly as he did at the poor Piegans, and with about as much justice. He says that in my extract from Lieut. PEARE'S report of the massacre, "in order to do injustice to Col. BAKER and to deceive a kind-hearted public, I suppressed the fact that Col. BAKER took 100 women and children prisoners. If the General thinks that it relieves the blackness of the picture any to say that in addition to the ninety women and fifty children sick with the small-pox killed, there were one hundred women and children also taken prisoners, I will add it now. Lieut. PEARE, I notice upon a closer look, does not make it quite so bad as that. He says there were eighteen women and nineteen children (none over three years and a majority much younger,) some of whom were wounded and taken prisoners. The General seems to quite forget that the same Government which placed him in command of the military of the West, appointed us to do our humane work among these Indians, and virtually makes it our duty to stand in front of these helpless outcast women and children, and to say to any one who may attack them: "Cease your bloody work; these are not the guilty." Of the outrages against the poor settlers of the border, he says that I "want it to go on." No, General. You know you are not justified in any such inference as this. Because I pull aside the curtain and let the American people see what you call a "great victory over the Indians," it does not follow that we do not want the *men* who perpetrated the horrid crimes you portray with so much zest, justly punished. Strike, if you must strike, the guilty, not the innocent.

Faithfully yours, VINCENT COLYER.

Friend JANNY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, is in this city, and, was at the Indian Bureau to-day on business connected with the affairs of his office. Mr. JANNY has a leave of absence, which he intends passing at his home in Virginia.

The Steamer Eagle—The Vessel and Part of the Cargo a Total Loss.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—Some of the passengers from the steam-ship *Eagle*, ashore at Body Island, arrived here this evening. The steamship grounded at 8½ o'clock Friday evening, a mile from shore. The passengers and crew were safely landed Saturday and Sunday. The steamer and part of the cargo will be a total loss. She had on board $200,000 in specie, all of which has been saved.

The New-Hampshire Elections—Returns from 214 Towns.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Returns from 202 town give STEARNS 32,987, BEDELL 22,864, FLINT 6,898, BARROWS 1,159. The remaining towns will give about 5,000, leaving Gov. STEARNS' majority at about 1,200. The Republicans will have about fifty majority in the House. The vote for Senators elects six Republicans, four Democrats and one Labor Reformer, and there is one vacancy.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—10 P. M.—Returns from 214 towns do not materially change the former estimates of the result. Rev. Dr. BARROWS, not being a constitutional candidate, his vote may be thrown out, thus increasing Gov. STEARNS' majority.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., March 9.—JAMES TAYLOR'S two factories for the making of knit goods and his dwelling house, in this township, three miles distant from the Otisville Railroad Station, were burned last night. The loss is from $30,000 to $40,000. There was but a small amount of insurance on the property. The disaster deprives forty operatives of employment.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9.—It is now thought that the defalcation of the Treasurer of Butler County, JOHN C. LENLY, will be about $100,000. The County Commissioners decline to accept the Treasurer's resignation, unless his sureties will obligate themselves not to claim a release of the liabilities on such an account.... Considerable preparation has already been made for the approaching election of municipal officers. In the matter of School Trustees, the question will be "Bible" or "no Bible." Though politics will be ignored in the selection of school officers, this question will hardly affect the remainder of the officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—About 12 o'clock to-night an entrance was effected into the office of the Gas Company in State-street by burglars, and operations begun on the vault, when they were discovered, and fled. Officer CLUTE tried to stop them, but was disarmed. They left a complete set of burglars' tools.

BOSTON, March 9.—HORACE T. MACE, Assistant Grand Instructor to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts, died at his residence in this city last evening.....A house at Oak Hill, Newton, occupied by HENRY SHROEDER, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5,000....The dry-goods store of F. R. RICE, in Chelsea, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $3,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—Dr. LEWIS L. MILLER, for nearly forty years a leading physician and surgeon in this city, died last night.

WALPOLE, N. H., March 9.—Walpole has voted almost unanimously in favor of uniting with Westminster in establishing a free bridge over the Connecticut River.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The planing mill of J. B. CORLIES & Co., in Chicago, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Loss $25,000; insurance $18,000.

BELFAST, Me., March 9.—At a Republican caucus this evening, Hon. AXEL HAYFORD was renominated for Mayor.

The Knights of Pythias—An Important Session.

Yesterday the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias refused to incorporate into the organization of the Knights of Pythias the two new degrees that have occasioned so much discussion among the fraternity.

The following officers were elected for two years:

Supreme Venerable Patriarch, Wilbur H. Myers, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read, of New-Jersey; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, — Russell, of Ohio; Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe, Clarence M. Barton, of Washington, D. C; Supreme Banker, William A. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Guide, John Comstock, of Connecticut; Supreme Inner Steward, Dr. L. C. Lloyd, of Kentucky; Supreme Outer Steward, David Crager, of Nebraska.

It is expected that the Supreme Lodge will adjourn on Saturday.

Skating Entertainment at the Empire Rink.

Last evening the Empire Rink, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, was crowded by ladies and gentlemen in anticipation of a fine entertainment. The occasion was the benefit of Mr. WM. W. WALLACE, the ice manager of the rink. A large number of expert skaters were present, and a band of music and a fancy illumination contributed to the general animation. The exhibition was commenced with some comic skating on the part of Mr. BOGART, of Brooklyn. After which some artistic skating was witnessed, Messrs. MEAD, CUDLIPP, STOREY, HIBBARD and others, being among the contestants. Then came a blindfold wheelbarrow race, which appeared rather wild sport. Fortunately no one was hurt. Several other exercises were also included in the programme for the evening.

Personal.

Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Hon. J. F. Slater, of Norwich; Hon. Geo. B. Sargent, of Minnesota; Col. C. J. Hammond, of Omaha; Major M. C. Beardsley, of Auburn; Major J. W. Cameron, of Wilmington, N. C., and Hon. Wm. F. Collins, United States Consul to China, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. H. G. Fant, of Richmond; Gen. Dodge, of Washington; Hon. Lyman Kiapp, of Providence; Ex-Mayor Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. Alexander Pooley, of Pittsburg; Hon. A. P. Alden, of Wisconsin; Hon. T. S. Cantrell, of Washington, and Capt. Day, of Nevada, are at the Astor House. Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Hon. James H. Tracy, of New-Mexico; Hon. S. T. Jones, of Newbern; S. K. Green, of Kansas City; Hon. A. Barton, of Tennessee, and D. W. Kimball, of Kalamazoo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. H. C. Bowie, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

ALBANY.

Course of the Democrats on the Sectarian School Question.

Passage of the Canal Bill in the Assembly.

THE CHARTER AT LAST PRESENTED.

Stormy Caucuses of its Framers—The Brooklyn Charter—The Excise Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were devoid of interest. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. FROST, relative to fire insurance companies, which provides as follows:

Whenever any company formed under this law shall have accumulated a fund in addition to its capital stock and all actual outstanding liabilities in excess of one-half the amount of all premiums on risks not terminated, such company may increase its capital stock from such fund, and distribute said increase pro rata to the stockholders of such company, provided always that such increase shall be equal to at least twenty-five per cent. of the original capital stock of said company, and shall have been approved by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and authorized by at least three-fourths of the Board of Directors of said company."

MONEY TO SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Senator WOODIN, to-day, presented a petition, signed by six hundred delegates to the New-York State Methodist Convention, asking for the repeal of the law appropriating money to sectarian schools. Senator CRAMER, the author of the new charter, and prospective candidate for next Mayor of New-York, was not present when the petition was presented; otherwise, the Senate would probably have been entertained with a repetition of his elegant speech in which he characterized the one hundred thousand signers of similar petitions throughout the State as, "senseless, houseless, penniless, howling pastors." The petition was sent to the Committee on Cities who have charge of the bill, to repeal the law. A similar bill is before the Committee on Education of the Assembly, and all efforts to induce either Committee to report the bill favorably "for consideration of the House," or in any other way, have thus far been fruitless. The Democrats are pursuing a course directly calculated to make this question a party issue, which it ought not to be, and need not have been, had they acted wisely. It is surprising so see the tenacity with which certain Catholic members of the Legislature cling to this absurd and ill-advised law, that was smuggled into last year's New-York Tax Levy by deception and trickery. They are even resorting to the contemptible expedient of threatening to kill all the little local bills of country members who favor the repeal of the law unless they cease their opposition. But they will find that this game can be played by more than one side. They have got to put themselves on record on this question, and the Sectarian School law must be repealed—if not by this Legislature, then by the very next one that the people have a chance to elect.

PASSAGE OF THE CANAL BILL.

The Canal bill came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, and, under the previous question moved by Mr. JACOBS, was put on its passage without debate. It received 73 votes to 50 in the negative, all the Republicans voting against it except FRANKLIN, BLOSSOM and OATMAN, from Erie County. O'KEEFE, of Brooklyn, was the only Democrat who voted against the bill. The more this bill is discussed here the more it is seen to be a fraud. It pretends to abolish the contract system, which a majority of the people of both parties desire, but it actually does no such thing. All existing contracts are liable to be continued under it, and there is nothing to prevent the Canal Board from making as many new contracts as they wish, for the Board is expressly authorized to "determine the method or system by which the repairs of the canals shall be made and their management conducted." This clause, which was not in the original bill as introduced by Senator HARDENBERGH, was evidently inserted to enable the Canal Board to relnaugurate the contract system, or any other system which they might find most conducive to their own interests or those of their party. Mr. LITTLEJOHN exposed the fraudulent and deceptive character of the bill when, in asking to be excused from voting, he said that, while he desired to vote to abolish the contract system, he could not vote for this bill without perpetuating the system, for there was nothing in it abolishing that system except the title.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Among the bills favorably reported in the Assembly to-day were two from the Judiciary Committee granting State aid to railroads. One of them appropriates $250,000 to the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad, which Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed last year, and the other gives $1,500,000 to the Midland Railroad. The New-York Chamber of Commerce are in a body for the latter appropriation. It has been intimated that the Governor will not withhold his signature this year, as a Gubernatorial election is approaching, and these State appropriations for railroads are very popular in the rural districts.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, was reported to-day, ordered printed, and made the special order for 12 M. on Friday. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the bill, even as amended, and its passage is doubtful. It embodies the same objection that is so often urged by the New-York members against the present Excise law—that it lays down a different rule for the City from that enforced in the country. It so happens in this case, however, that the New-Yorkers demand special favors for themselves with regard to the sale of lager on Sundays, which the country members don't want.

THAT EVERLASTING CHARTER.

The new charter which the anti-Ring faction have been going to introduce every day for the last three weeks, has not yet found its way into either House. It was to have been introduced to-day sure—so its authors said—but the failure to bring about a caucus on it last night has caused a further delay, and to-morrow is now fixed as the time for its introduction. There is to be a "conference" in Speaker HITCHMAN'S room this evening, to see if some agreement cannot be arrived at with regard to it. If the new Democratic leaders don't manage the City Government, when they get control, better than they managed their charter thus far, they will fall into contempt before they have run the machine six weeks. They have made a botch of the business from the beginning, and their charter stands in eminent danger of being killed in advance by ridicule. They have carted it up to Albany and back to New-York three times, and once they took it to Troy, where JOHN MORRISSEY gave it shelter for the night. Like a child of sin, (as it is,) it has been "toted" about from city to city, and from house to house, and laid on every man's door-step, with the humble request from its abandoned parents that somebody would take it up and adopt it. Possibly, but not probably, the foundling will be legitimatized and sent back to its native city with the indorsement of the Legislature. It may be important to know, however, that it is *sui Cæsar aut nihil*, or as one of its sponsors said to your correspondent to-day, "if this charter don't pass, nothing shall." S.

The Charter at Last Presented—New Changes in It—Stormy Caucuses of the Democrats—The Brooklyn Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The special order in the Assembly this evening was the Cuban resolutions, but, on motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, they were laid on the table without discussion, and the House went into general orders. Near the close of the session, Mr. FREAR, who had just entered, arose and asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill, which bill turned out to be the long talked of anti-Ring Charter. He moved that it be referred to the New-York delegation as a committee, a very extraordinary reference, but no one objecting it was so referred. The charter had been made the subject of a caucus or conference of the delegation, assisted by the host of City politicians now here, which lasted three or four hours in the afternoon and evening, and a very stormy time they had of it. It is reported that they broke up three or four times in a row, but came together again, and finally, in order to avoid further scandal and save the charter and its authors from becoming a general laughing stock, they harmonized so far as to agree to introduce the thing and leave the rest to future discussion. This being decided upon it, was further agreed that the sooner the job was done the better, and thus the wandering babe then found its way into the Assembly. Some pretend to say that the delegation agreed to go for it in a body as amended in the caucus, and that they design to push it to a third reading to-morrow, but this is hardly probable, and in fact, could not be done without a gross violation of the rules of the House unless by unanimous consent, which is not likely to be obtained.

Speaker HITCHMAN, however, is equal to very extraordinary rulings, in case the emergency requires it. Several important amendments were made to the charter, in caucus, which are calculated to make it still more odious than when it last left New-York. The Central Park Commission is to be abolished, and the appointment of five Commissioners put in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are also to receive their appointment from the same source. The Department of Inspection of Unsafe Buildings is abolished. The other features of the charter are substantially as published in to-day's TIMES.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Brooklyn boys have caught the infection from the New-Yorkers, and are hurrying up the amendments to their charter. At a caucus held after the adjournment this evening they agreed upon changing the Water Commission by reducing the Commissioners to three in number, and their terms of office one-half, thus having one Commissioner to go out this year. His place, as well as that of all other Commissioners when their terms expire, is to be filled by the Mayor. The powers of the Commission are also to be reduced, by taking from them authority to pave streets. The caucus also agreed to have the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn, under the new charter, appointed instead of elected, which they think an improvement on the New-York plan. The Police Commissioners are to perform the duties of a Health Board.

The New-York Commissions—Democratic Caucuses on the Subject.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The New-York Democratic Senators did not meet with the New-York Democratic members of the House in caucus on the new charter, as was expected, this afternoon. Each branch, however, met by itself. Some discussion took place in the House caucus as to abolishing all commissions, it having been proposed to leave undisturbed the Central Park Commission. This was strenuously opposed, and it was insisted upon that if any of the commissions were to be abolished, all should. It was finally agreed that the Central Park Commission should be included, and such a bill will be introduced at once in the House. The Senate, it is understood, insists upon leaving the Central Park Commission undisturbed.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Nova Scotia Opposes a Retaliatory Policy Toward the United States—This Country its Neighbor and Friend—Speech of Mr. Annand, the Provincial Treasurer, in the Legislative Council.

From the Toronto Globe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, March 7, 1870.

The Legislative Council has been discussing the commercial policy of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. ALMON called attention to Dr. TUPPER'S speech in the House of Commons advocating retaliatory measures as against the United States. He thought such arguments very inopportune at present, while the American tariff was an open question. He asked Hon. Mr. ANNAND'S impression of American intentions toward the Dominion as gathered from his (Mr. ANNAND'S) visit to Washington.

Hon. Mr. ANNAND, Provincial Treasurer, said he heartily indorsed the sentiments with which the honorable member had commenced his remarks, and any talk or threat of a retaliatory policy toward the United States was most inopportune at the present moment, when the subject of the admission of our coal into their markets free, or at a much lower rate than at present, when the introduction of our fish on better terms than heretofore was under consideration, and the attention of Congress had also been largely directed to the admission of our agricultural products on more favorable terms than at present. With regard to the feeling in the United States, he found among statesmen—and he referred not only to the heads of departments, but also to gentlemen holding seats in the Senate Chamber and in the House of Representatives—that there was a more favorable feeling toward Nova Scotia than toward Canada. He need not at present say why this was so. The question of reciprocity, however, was there embarrassed with difficulties. There was a very large Protection feeling in the Western States, and yet the Eastern States were the most anxious to have our coal admitted duty free. They, however, wanted almost everything else protected but coal, and in Congress their Representatives were met by a gentleman who told them that they wanted free trade on nothing but coal. The misfortune was that there was in Congress what is known as a "Ring," that is, a number of gentlemen bound together for certain purposes. He found this difficulty in the Committee of Ways and Means which he had the honor of addressing twice. An eminent gentleman told him that he entirely agreed with him on the coal question, but he said he was in the salt interest, and that if he voted for the admission of coal, duty free, he might expect gentlemen to vote against him when the salt question came up. There was, in fact, no large Free Trade Party in the United States. The free trade feeling, however, was growing very rapidly, and even if the Congress did not at its present session, repeal or lower the duties on our coal and fish, it would be still unwise to adopt a retaliatory policy. He had, while in Washington addressed persons who were previously perfectly indifferent as to whether a duty was imposed on our coal and fish or not. He had succeeded in interesting a number of those persons in favor of Nova Scotia, and he thought it was most unfortunate and inopportune that the present time should be chosen to talk of a retaliatory policy. Talk of protecting the fisheries with six swift sailing schooners! If the British Government with all their fleet were not successful in doing so it was absurd to think we could do it. It was unfortunately the fact that the United States was so great and powerful a nation that the trade of the Maritime Provinces was a matter of comparative indifference to them. The only way to deal with the people of that country was in a kindly spirit; addressing them as neighbors and friends. He, (Mr. ANNAND) had heard within the last few days that it was the intention of the Dominion authorities not only to prevent American fishermen from fishing in our waters, but also to reëstablish the Corn laws; that is, to impose duties on American flour and meal. He believed that the members of Congress who were most disposed to aid us were from the corn growing States. Without the trade of the United States this country would never grow to any great eminence, for a Government representing four millions to talk of what they would do against a Government which ruled forty millions was absurd. A prohibitory or retaliatory policy would not suit Nova Scotia. It was the interest of a small country with a small population to have free trade with a large country with a large population. If the honorable member would bring in a resolution contemplating the joint action of both Houses, he, (the Treasurer,) would gladly support it. The true course was not only to advise no retaliatory policy, but to show a friendly spirit. He would repeat that there was a growing feeling in the United States in favor of free trade. He had met an eminent capitalist to whom he had explained his views, who had told him that he might not succeed this year, but that he would the next or following year.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Hanging of the Peichtal Murderers at Huntingdon, Penn.—The Story of Their Crime—Closing Scenes.

GOTTLEIB BOHNER and ALBERT VAN BORDENBERG were hanged at Huntingdon, Penn., yesterday, for the brutal murder of the PEIGHTAL family on the 17th of November last.

THE CRIME.

The particulars of the crime, as detailed by over fifty witnesses at the trial, were as follows: Between 8 and 9 o'clock, on the night of Nov. 17, PETER PEIGHTAL, a relative of the deceased, and BENJAMIN HOOVER, started from Pleasant Grove, which is situated six miles from Huntingdon, to go to their homes. When about sixty rods from the house of the murdered family they separated, PETER cutting across the fields, and HOOVER continuing along the railroad. PETER, while passing the house, smelled the fire, and on looking into the windows, saw flames in several places. He then burst in the back door, and discovered the dead bodies lying on the floor, covered with burning bedding. He ran after HOOVER, and, on returning, both procured buckets and finally succeeded in extinguishing the various fires. The news of the affair spread rapidly, and in an exceedingly short time the house was crowded with the neighbors, who soon became convinced, from the condition of the bodies and the confusion which existed in every part of the dwelling, that murder, burglary and arson had been committed. The bodies were lying in different parts of the kitchen, and from the condition of the articles on the tea-table, it was evident that the murderers had commenced their work while the family were partaking of supper. Mr. PEIGHTAL had been shot in the head with a pistol, the ball entering on the left side of the face, a little in front of the ear, lodging in the skull on the right side of the head. A pistol had been held close to his face, as a powder burn was plainly discernible. His right leg, up to the body, and his arm, were burnt. Mrs. PEIGHTAL had been shot in the neck, the ball entering on the left side of the neck, but not passing through. She also had a wound in her head, above the right ear; in addition, her skull was knocked in. Her body and one of her arms were burned to a crisp. She also had a powder burn on the neck. SCOTT GARNER had been shot through the head, the ball entering behind the left ear and coming out behind the right ear. His left side and leg were also considerably burned. Suspicion at once rested on the prisoners, who had been seen for two or three days previous in the neighborhood, and they were traced and captured at Altoona with the plunder upon them.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CULPRITS.

GOTTLEIB BOHNER was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, and is about forty years of age. He stood about five feet seven inches high. He had a sandy complexion, wore sandy side whiskers and mustache, and had a sullen look. Although not so tall as ANTON PROBST, he bore a strong resemblance to that desperate homicide, and so striking was this resemblance that two years ago, when he was being tried at Altoona for larceny, the District Attorney styled him PROBST'S counterfeit in appearance. He had, since his confinement, given considerable trouble to his jailers, and he was the author of the threatening epistles which have been issued from their cell. That he was a really desperate character is fully attested by his attack on the Deputy Sheriff on Friday morning last. ALBERT VAN BORDENBERG was also a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover in October, 1836. He was smaller in stature than his companion, and had black hair and mustache. He had a ruffianly look, though he had paled considerably since his arrest. He was not so vehement in language as BOHNER, and manifests perfect willingness to talk about the affair. He has spent the better portion of the time, since his arrival in this country, in working in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona.

THE HANGING.

At noon Deputy Sheriff FOUSE and his assistants proceeded to the cell of the prisoners and bound them. They made no resistance and marched to the scaffold at 12½ o'clock and ascended with a firm tread. After taking their positions, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. STKES, after which BORDENBERG read the statement telegraphed yesterday. BOHNER turned to him when he finished and denied its truth. Rev. Mr. CLARK then delivered a prayer in English and the rope was placed around their necks. The ministers and the officers bade the prisoners good-bye, and BORDENBERG in a clear, loud voice committed his soul to God. BOHNER commenced to say something in German, when the Sheriff gave the signal and the prop was pulled. Their necks are supposed to have been broken, as no struggle was made.

THE CROWD AND THE CONFUSION.

It was estimated that nearly 10,000 people were in the town during the day. As early as 10 o'clock the different platforms, houses, trees and hills, from which a view of the execution could be had, were crowded with people of both sexes, all anxious for the revolting spectacle to take place. The day was considered as a general holiday. There was considerable noise and bustle among the crowd of sight-seers, some of whom have come a distance of twenty miles. About 11 o'clock the crowd, which had steadily increased, became somewhat disorderly. Many men and boys climbed the prison walls, and were driven from their places only by the appearance of the Sheriff on the scaffold steps with a pistol which he declared he fire if they did not retreat. While Rev. Mr. STKES was praying one of the platforms outside the walls, crowded with people, fell with a crash; a few people were injured thereby, but none seriously. This added to the general confusion and the horror of the scene. Not until after the bodies had been removed did the great body of the people leave their places. The execution was the most public exhibition of the sort in the State for years.

LAST STATEMENT OF BOHNER.

The following strange paper from one of the prisoners has been prepared for the public:

Beloved in the Lord—It is a matter of labor to collect my thoughts and say unto you farewell. I pray all whom I have offended not to treasure any anger against me, but to pardon me, since I am about to recall and do recall all before I depart from this life, with the consciousness that I am at peace with God. I therefore take this cup of bitterness with comfort. I place myself immediately before the judgment-seat of God, as I approach the shores of eternity, since I constantly pray and commune with Him silently. This causes me comfort and happiness here and hereafter. I speak in this manner to God and not to man. I feel myself offended in this when men attempt to teach me. Whether I am guilty or not guilty I am not able to judge, therefore I leave it to the hands of God. He is the righteous Judge. His powerful word I will soon hear and submit myself to His righteous punishment. Beloved friends, that I may so call you causes me a peculiar pleasure I cannot by word of mouth tell you; you may therefore receive it from my pen, for the pain which I suffer prevents me from telling you, for I take n

dragged me into the boat. I at once took charge, ordering a man at each fall to lower when ordered, having first cut all the fastenings with knives. We stayed thus until within three or four minutes of the ship's going down. During this time the boatswain and two or three men got into the boat, making the whole number seventeen. We were still hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed against the side of the ship, threatening to dash her in pieces. I looked on the deck and saw no one abaft the mainmast, and gave the order to lower away and hang by the falls. The fall got jammed, and had to be cut away with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after starting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck.

I may mention here that when the boat was brought up to the *Oneida* she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven pieces were broken on her starboard side, and one of the planks was knocked an inch out of place.

This must have been done by striking the side of the ship, and convinces me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the fall a junk was seen close by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside, if possible, and save life. Being under sail, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes we gave it up, and on turning to go back to the ship, found she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been, but seeing and hearing nothing, finally headed for the shore, and landed at about 8½. I at once went up to a Japanese house, engaged three guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five to thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on the way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived all safe at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news, and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet.

The English Consular Court is investigating the matter. All the officers of the *Bombay* have been examined. Our turn will come to-morrow. Mr. DELONG, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the result by the next Pacific mail, due in San Francisco March 17. I landed on shore in undress uniform, without a cap, and only saved my watch by having it on. I have been very much shattered by the occurrence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind to the survivors.

The feeling against the Captain of the *Bombay* for not stopping is intense, and if the Court attempts to whitewash him violence may be attempted. No vessel that has ever been in eastern waters was so popular as the *Oneida*. Even English officers say they would rather the misfortune had happened to one of their own vessels. Of twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision, I am the only one left."

Another View of the Action of Commander Eyre.

In its account of the collision between the *Oneida* and the *Bombay*, the Japan *Gazette* of the 29th January says:

"A naval Court Martial is being held, the proceedings of which we are particularly requested not to publish until the inquiry is finished. We must say, however, that the examination of Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, gave a plain account of the proceedings, and his reasons for passing on to Yokohama, such as must produce a very different impression in men's minds from the statement of the men who were saved from the wreck; and if confirmed by further evidence, must remove the stigma of inhumanity from his name. The excitement at Yokohama has been very great, and the feeling against the Captain of the *Bombay* is intense. The passengers on board the *Bombay* were quite surprised when they heard that such a calamity had befallen the vessel that they knew had been struck, and they all declare that they neither heard any request from the *Oneida* to stay by them, or the minute guns. It is, therefore, possible that Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, may have some reason for his course of action, and it is unfair to prejudge him.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

She is Run Ashore by Daylight on the Coast of Lower California—The Passengers Landed in Safety—Their Sufferings in the Desert—Indignation Against the Commander.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER COLORADO, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

The steamer *Golden City* left San Francisco the 18th of February with about three hundred passengers. The weather was pleasant, and everything promised a pleasant voyage. We had been out from port about thirteen days and nineteen hours, and had run about one thousand miles, when, on the morning of the 22d, the first passengers on deck were alarmed at finding the steamer running head on into a thick fog, and hearing the heavy roar of the breakers, apparently in close proximity. It was evident we were dangerously near the shore while right ahead the peril still apparent to old sailors on the coast, the density and blackness of the bank of fog hanging over Point Lazaro, were unaccountable to us who knew nothing of the coast. It was night intensified. Looking over the other bow, north and west, we could see a smooth sea and a clear horizon. Shortly before 7 A. M., just as the tables were let down to breakfast the steerage passengers, the ship was felt bumping against the bottom with no great violence, but it sufficed to cause a rush on deck. She rode over this obstruction, and careered on with slightly diminished speed. She kept on her course, without any change of position, for about two minutes, when she struck again with great force. It seemed as if it was intended to drive her over this, but all efforts to clear it only drove her farther on. The engines were then reversed, with a view to backing off. It was too late—she was hard aground. She careened from side to side with fearful force, sending men, women and children into prostrate masses over the decks.

THE FRIGHT OF THE PASSENGERS.

It was a dreadful sight, enough to cower the bravest heart. Women were calling for their husbands, children screaming for their mothers, and others praying God to save them, in a manner beyond any adequate description. Presently the third mate came forward and began pulling the pile of life-preservers asunder. The men who had until now been quite calm, broke loose, and made such a charge as probably never was seen before. In less time than it takes to tell it the heap was cleaned off to the floor. In the confusion such havoc ensued that more than half the coveted articles were rendered useless. The fog which intervened between us and the shore was gradually clearing off, and by the time we were equipped with life-preservers, put on hurriedly in all styles and positions, the eager faces turned shoreward to measure the distance to be overcome before taking the dreaded plunge saw the land. It was less than half a mile from the ill-fated vessel. It caused much easiness among the people, calming the terror-stricken, giving promise of safety. The first officer then came among the passengers and called for a force to haul the kedge anchor aft to the stern of the ship for the purpose of carrying it into deep water in order to make an effort to get her off. A gang readily offered their services, and after some unavoidable delay succeeded in lowering it over the quarter into the charge of the second officer, HART. He carried it out a short distance, and everything being ready, the cable was bent around the capstan and put in motion. The work continued about twenty minutes, with no success. She would not budge an inch. The *Golden City*, from the time she came to a final stand, had been carried, or rather driven, by each succeeding swell into the current of the breakers, and it was now beyond the power of any human agency to save her. Every change of position of her furrowed sand-bed would be followed by tremendous heaving and lurching from side to side, threatening to pitch overboard any who did not have a firm hold of some support.

GOING ASHORE.

Previous to lowering the life-boats the first officer (GERRICK,) who worked heroically to save the ship, called for order among the crowd assembled round the stern; he told them it was determined to take to the boats; he required their help and if they would keep cool all would be saved. He appealed to them to behave like men, to stand by him till the women and children were safely landed, and finally, that he would shoot any one who attempted to get into the boats till that was fully accomplished. When they put off many feared that they would meet with loss in the angry breakers that were roaring round them. With grateful hearts we saw them overcome every danger, jump into the surf and wade ashore. Two boats landed their human freight without accident. The life raft, manned by the Chinese crew, was then put into service. By 11 o'clock four hours from the time she struck, the passengers were landed. The boats continued hard at work during the remainder of the day taking out as much stores and provisions as could be got from the wreck. Providentially they were enabled to secure enough to place us out of absolute want. We had hard tack in abundance; next morning we were put on short allowance of water. About 1 P. M. on Wednesday, the 22d, the second mate, with a picked crew of six men, was dispatched to Cape St. Lucas, with instructions to keep in the track of the expected steamer, eight days out from Panama, due here on the morrow or the morning of the following day, (Friday.) They probably passed each other in the night. Capt. FARNSWORTH was not apprised of the accident till a later date.

DISORDER AND DRUNKENESS.

From the time when it became dangerous to approach the scene of the wreck, the people busied themselves picking up the various articles driven in by the waves. I may here state that if a demand, a request even, had been made known among them to save the wine, apples and other stores for general good, it would have met with willing response. But not so; the only indication of any order, or means to that end, was noticeable at the Captain's head-quarters, which were roped round and quartered by sentinels, to prevent the too near approach of the passengers. In the meantime about five hundred feet of the beach was staked off and ropes run down to the water edge. The results of this plan were soon manifested, the passengers took it for granted that everything which came to shore outside of the stakes belonged to them. Whatever the intention of this scheme, it resulted unfortunately, and in the end was the source of much trouble. A portion of the men went to work regular wrecker style, and when the liquors began to arrive the thirsty crowd would break in the heads of the barrels and swallow it by the quart. Excited folks ran hither and thither for vessels to hold the precious stuff, hats played a prominent part in the revelry, those who wanted a drink, and were not otherwise provided, using them instead of cups. Soon drunken men could be seen reeling around in all directions; demoralization and utter selfishness were gaining strength with each arrival of plunder. It was apprehended at one time there would be bloodshed if this state of affairs was allowed to continue. It was determined if possible to put a stop to it. The third mate, with a *posse* of volunteers from among the well disposed, armed with axes, broke through the mob and spilled the liquor into the water. The whisky ring murmured against this invasion of their rights, and resorted to every trick to circumvent the vigilant officer. He succeeded at last in restoring order and preventing a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the fore part of the day.

THE COLORADO APPEARS.

Every eye was turned seaward after order was restored, scanning the horizon for the coming steamer. This was the last day (Thursday) for her arrival at this point. Our fears that she might have passed the night before were painful in the extreme, though it was hoped that ere this she had been met by our boat and directed to our relief. Failing in this, the belief was entertained that the party at Point Lazaro would attract her attention. At about 1½ P. M., we were cut short in our conjectures by tidings that she was in sight. A boat was sent out to intercept her; after an exchange of signals with the shore she turned back and steamed round the point out of sight. We were informed that the Captain was going to make a speech and wanted us to be present. A box was placed in a commanding position, and after a few preliminary flourishes the objects of the meeting were gone into *pro bono publico*. He stated that the *Colorado* would proceed twenty-five miles down the coast to a sheltered bay where we could embark in perfect safety. The women and sick must be attended to. He hoped they would be found willing to do all in their power to consummate his laudable purpose, and lastly that he must be obeyed. It is likely that had any other of the officers made the appeal, the result would be different; but few tendered their services. The Captain had lost the confidence of the people. Such a demand from him was equal to a refusal on their part. The distrust of him was general. I must do him the justice to state that he was more of a Captain in his tent than on the quarter-deck. I would not say, however, that he does not understand his business. He only differs from men who know their duty and attend to it.

THE JOURNEY TO SANTA MARIA.

The journey to the *Colorado* was taken up immediately after the Captain retired, and continued late that afternoon till the last had left. We had a clear sand beach to within two miles of the point. The small quantity of water doled out for the tramp was soon exhausted; we passed the night without a drop. The direct road from here to the point of deliverance was not definitely known, some supposing it to be over the point of the mountain, while others chose to go inland and round its base. It was night before any great number reached the end of the beach. Then fires were built to cheer the weary ones toiling on. The night was bitterly cold; a fresh breeze blowing in from the sea sent its clouds of fog and wet right into our faces. Those who had no blankets suffered tenfold misery. It was the most dismal time experienced since the wreck. Many came in totally used up—those especially who had walked barefooted in the hot sand had swollen and burnt feet from the piercing rays of the sun. One woman was carried in, delirious and raving with suffering. So keen was the desire to get aboard that night that nearly half the passengers went beyond the fires and attempted to cross the mountain in the dark. The prudent ones came back after getting among rocks, cactus and thorny bushes. Alas for the rest; a roll-call on the 27th showed nine missing, among them a woman. It is feared some will perish. The next morning the march was resumed round the mountain instead of over it. By Friday evening all who had arrived at the head of the bay were taken aboard and generously cared for.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.

We left for San Francisco about 9 o'clock that night. Before our departure a quantity of water and provisions were left on the beach to relieve the unfortunate left behind. Great praise is due Mr. WEST, steerage steward, who did his best for the comfort of his people. He was ever present to assist and encourage them. Some of the passengers foolishly loaded themselves with trash from the wreck, which used them up so much that they were glad to get rid of it before they got half the distance. Blankets, pillows, clothing, &c., were strewn along the road, left behind by worn-out travelers. The *Golden City* is a total wreck. When we left she was broke in three pieces. Ere this she has probably disappeared.

A LUNATIC JUMPS OVERBOARD.

On Sunday night last, at 11 o'clock, one of the passengers of the *Golden City*, when the *Colorado* was off San Diego, jumped overboard, and was lost. He had shown signs of insanity, saying all hands were going to die, and he would take time by the forelock, and with that he sprang into the sea.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PASSENGERS.

ON BOARD P. M. S. COLORADO, Feb. 27, 1870.

At a meeting of the passengers late of the Pacific mail steam-ship *Golden City*, held as above, the following action was taken:

Whereas, On the morning of the 22d of February, 1870, about 6½ o'clock, the steamer *Golden City*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was stranded on the coast of Lower California, near Point Lazaro, and completely wrecked; and,

Whereas, We, the passengers, to the number of nearly four hundred, were, by said disaster, cast on a barren shore, and suffered almost inconceivable hardships both of body and mind, but were finally rescued by the Pacific mail steam-ship *Colorado* therefrom, be it

Resolved, That we return thanks to Almighty God for our safe deliverance from death.

Resolved, That in our opinion the wreck of the *Golden City* may be charged to the incapacity—or gross carelessness of the commanding officer, and that much of the unnecessary suffering on shore may be traced to the same source.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the second officer, Mr. HART, the doctor and the crew in general of the *Golden City*, and to all others who so bravely volunteered their services in assisting us in our misfortune, and more particularly the volunteer crew of the launch commanded by Mr. HART, who risked their lives endeavoring to bring assistance in our time of great need.

Resolved, That the passengers who volunteered at the risk of their lives to save the lives and property of others, deserve our most heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That we first render the deepest obligations to Capt. FARNSWORTH, Mr. NOLAN, first officer, and all the other officers and crew of the *Colorado*, who so kindly and gallantly came to our rescue. In this connection, we would tender our thanks to the passengers who gave us their aid and sympathy.

Resolved, That in view of the exertions made by passengers to save the specie and other valuables on board the *Golden City*, we conceive it to be the duty of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to make every possible exertion to restore the baggage now on shore belonging to them.

Resolved, That the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are requested to allay the anxiety of the passengers in regard to their effects, by informing them of their intentions through the medium of the public press.

Signed—J. C. Morrill, David Sampson, W. R. Lawrence, Jas. Keyes, Richard Massey, Benjamin S. Stark, Edward L. Buck, A. W. Boggs, Emma Webb, Adda Smith, Jas. Armstrong, Jas. Rafferty, Isaac Sampson, and about 300 others.

Location of the Wreck and Further Details of the Disaster.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 2.

The exact location of the wreck is about ten miles north of Point Lazaro, which is a mountain range of four miles in length, and varies in height from 500 to 1,200 feet, forming the northern boundary of Santa Maria Bay, a retreat of whales, well known to whaling men. This bay is about twelve miles north of the Margarita group of islands, whereon the steam-ship *Independence* was wrecked some years ago.

At 6½ o'clock P. M., on the 21st ult., the vessel was on the coast, with a clear sky to seaward and a fog bank toward the shore. The sounding line afterwards, thrown by the *Colorado* officers, found from eight to ten fathoms of water up to within a quarter of a mile of the shallow line of the shore, and within that distance the *Colorado* was perfectly manageable, on her approach to the wreck. We can then only say she went on—head on—and leave others to account how. Several persons on deck at the time, assert that they heard the breakers roar just before she struck, but could not see the land. The engines were not reversed at this shock, nor until the third well-grounded thump was felt, were they put back. This is the testimony of several persons. They speak of the impression being that it was merely a sand spit, which the vessel could pass over by keeping on.

THE PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED.

Orders were given to lower boats. Much excitement was renewed among the passengers, with frequent orders to keep quiet, but no assurances of safety were given. The Captain was on the port wheel-house most of the time, occasionally passing to the starboard post. After much difficulty, the boats were lowered, and manned by the crew and passengers, the latter rendering every aid, and obeying all orders in their power. The arduous task was performed, without loss, in less than three hours from the time the vessel grounded. Provisions were first landed after the passengers, consisting of hard bread, potatoes, a few apples and some water. Five cattle were loosed and pushed overboard, which swam to land. Some sheep and fowls were also sent ashore. These precautions were of the first necessity, as the coast is a barren waste of sand, with no habitations nearer that locality than forty miles. The greater part of the day was spent in getting the treasure ashore; the bullion was safely landed by 4 o'clock P. M. After this was rescued the passengers and officers went to work with a will at the beach, the crew doing very little to save [illegible] this was safely landed by nightfall, which in that latitude comes quickly after sunset. The baggage and treasure yet remain on the beach, as the passengers could bring but little with them in their journey to the *Colorado*. The passengers generally worked well after their excitement was allayed. The Chinese proved to be the most efficient of the crew. Canvas for tents was sent ashore during the afternoon, and tent inclosures made for the comfort of the ladies. The Purser, Surgeon and Baggage-master exerted themselves to their utmost for the comfort of the wrecked. The Captain landed late in the evening. All parties now settled down to make the best of their situation for the night. No amount of liquor having come ashore, there was no drunkenness during the first evening. Blankets, which had been landed, were distributed by the steward, who did well in his trying position. Towards evening six men were sent down to Point Lazaro with appurtenances to establish a signal station. Messrs. HARRIS and SAMSON were of this company, and were throughout the time noted for their good efforts to alleviate the discomforts of the passengers. They did not succeed in reaching the mountain top until Wednesday morning, the 23d.

THE SHIP BREAKS UP.

During the night of the 22d, the upper light timbers of the vessel began to break up, and much lumber and stuff came ashore. Early morning saw the passengers gathering what they could to make themselves comfortable. The first liquor was found ashore on the morning of the 23d. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, the Captain called the passengers together and made a speech to the following effect:

"Now, people, I want you to obey me, and if you don't I'll make you, and I'll hear no complaints."

This important speech was repeated several times during the stay on the beach, and on taking the line of march for the *Colorado*, which brought them back to the city. Rations were issued after this address, consisting of two sea biscuit and a cup of water, first to the steerage passengers and then to the cabin passengers. Five biscuit were issued in the evening with water; the water was that brought ashore in the boats. On the second day beef was issued, uncooked. Relief was sent to those at the signal station, which had been abandoned by four of those first sent. The ship parted during the day, and liquor sufficient to cause much drunkenness came ashore, compelling the organization of a Police force. Order was generally maintained, the officers destroying the liquor whenever found. Rockets were fired during the night, and fires were kept up on the shore. The second night found a hungry and thirsty company of nearly four hundred people waiting anxiously for the appearance of the *Colorado*. Several people went out to explore the country during the first few days, but accomplished little. It now seems strange that they did not discover the way to Santa Maria Bay. The morning of the third day was spent in rigging a condensing apparatus for a better supply of water. The engineers succeeded in getting a small quantity a few minutes before the *Colorado* hove in sight. The news of her appearance was hailed with joyful shouts. The beach was by this time strewn with the rich cargo of raw silks which had been transferred from the steam-ship from Japan and China. It is a total loss, with all the other perishable goods. It is not probable that any portion of the machinery or heavier cargo can be raised from such a surf beaten coast. All is lost. The amount cannot be less than a million of dollars. Matters grew more and more distressing on the shore, especially among the women and children, until noon of the 24th, when deliverance appeared by the *Colorado*. Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the *Colorado*, seeing the impossibility of getting the passengers aboard through such a surf, (it was beating almost over the wreck with every wave,) went only near enough the shore to give those thereon notice of his intention of rescuing them by way of Santa Maria Bay. The *Colorado* was at once put about and headed for the bay, in which she dropped her anchors, banked her fires, and prepared for the good work of saving the unfortunate. Night came rapidly on, and the First Officer, Capt. NOLAM, with a crew, went ashore to light signal fires. They remained all night faithfully keeping watch, while rockets were fired from the vessel.

THE WEARY MARCH ACROSS THE DESERT.

Long before daylight on the 25th the call sounded for volunteers from among the passengers to go ashore and aid those who were making their way across the country. A vast succession of drifting hillocks of sand of miles in width lay between the wreck of the *Golden City* and *Colorado*. We had detected the flying flag of the former the evening before, and well knew the direction the wrecked should take, many of them were not so fortunate in perceiving the signals of the *Colorado*. As no arrangements had been made for their march across the desert, a woful time they had of it. The only guide or officer met by one of the passengers of the *Colorado* was the Third Officer of the *Golden City*, and he was in any other than a fit state to guide or command. About twenty of the cabin passengers, accompanied by the second officer of the *Colorado*, and supplied with water and provisions in portable shape, hastened ashore before sunrise to the relief of straggling sufferers. It soon became apparent that there was an utter absence of order and well laid plans on the part of those whose duty it was to see the passengers of the wrecked vessel brought in safety to the *Colorado*. It was not more than eleven miles from the wreck to the shore of the bay wherein the latter lay at anchor. From this bay a lagoon ran down the beach to the north, shortening the distance for the feeble women and children. One of the passengers of the *Golden City* who was on the mountain signaling the *Colorado*, was met by Capt. NOLAND on landing, and furnished with a sketched map of the route. This he took to the Captain of the *Golden City*, and offered to conduct the whole of the passengers that night of the 24th, while it was cool, safely and easily to the head of the lagoon, and there they could wait until daylight for boats, from the *Colorado*. He says he met with nothing but curses from Capt. COMSTOCK, with orders to clear out and not bother him. This map, provided by the First Officer of the *Colorado*, had the route laid down on it, which was certainly the best and shortest. It lay along the beach, from the vessel, for about nine miles, whereon the walking was excellent, and the distance thence across the sand hills to the lagoon was not more than one and one-fourth miles. This route some of the wrecked passengers found, but many of them missed it, and traveled on to the mountain side, through thick thorny undergrowth; others started over the sand hills, and had wretched traveling of it. For these stragglers in different directions the passengers and officers of the *Colorado* searched all day long on Friday, bringing in the sick, the footsore, the lame, and the completely exhausted women who were left behind by the more vigorous of the wrecked crew. The begging for water was piteous indeed, and they were frugally supplied from the slender stores carried by the rescuers. The list of passengers of the *Golden City* was sent to the purser of the *Colorado*, and it is impossible to tell whether all have been gathered in from that desert of sand hillocks. It is feared there may have been some left behind, who, through exhaustion, lay down to sleep and awoke delirious for want of water. All was done, however, by those dispatched to their rescue that lay in their power. Three of them, Messrs. CLAPP, FLETCHER and SMITH, proceeded as far as the wreck, and returned late in the evening without finding any person along the beach.

THE FRELIGH DIAMOND ROBBERY.

The Investigation Continued—Statements of Mrs. Freligh and the Accused.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN, in the case of WM. C. BRANDON, the Broadway diamond broker, who is accused of having obtained felonious possession of a diamond ring belonging to Mrs. HENRIETTA FRELIGH, of No. 24 Rutgers-street. The counsel for the accused cross-examined the complainant at length, in the endeavor to prove improper conduct on her part, and that she was intoxicated on the day of the alleged larceny. Mrs. FRELIGH denied all this, and stated that although she had drank several glasses of milk punch she was sober. In the course of the examination Mrs. FRELEIGH said she had two children, the youngest twenty-three months old, the eldest fifteen years old; she was living with her husband; he cannot see her above once a week; the property was taken from her at No. 46 Rivington-street; her husband did not live there; Mrs. GREEN lived there; she was an acquaintance of witnesses, and had been introduced to her by a lady friend on the day previous to the robbery; had not been to Mrs. GREEN'S before that as far as she could recollect; did not know Mrs. GREEN until the day before; Mrs. GREEN knew witness, and had not spoken to her; it was Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, when she went to Mrs. GREEN'S; did not go there alone; went with a Mr. RYAN, who is a thief, witness presumed; was introduced to him as a gentleman at Mrs. YATES' on the Saturday afternoon; that was the first time to her knowledge she ever spoke to him; Mrs. YATES boards at 175 Thompson-street; saw Mr. RYAN in her apartments; RYAN came to the house after witness got there; they had something to drink; left Mrs. YATES' between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; Mr. RYAN accompanied her with her nephew; RYAN sent the nephew away to get some cigars; RYAN and she walked along; left the nephew in the cigar store; was taken sick soon after in Houston-street; Mrs. YALE then lived in Houston-street; walked from there to Rivington-street; took his arm after she was sick; RYAN rang the bell; Mrs. GREEN came to the door; told her she was taken sick; there was company down stairs, and RYAN and she went up stairs; there was a bed in the room; left RYAN to administer to her sickness; they sent for some brandy; he was not sick, but he had some brandy; the brandy had a peculiar smell and taste; they drank milk punch in Houston-street; could not tell how many glasses of milk punch she drank; did not need dressing when she left on Sunday morning, because she took nothing off but her hat; did not see Mrs. GREEN when she went away; it was early when she left; as soon as she drank the brandy she went to sleep, and when she came to, three hours afterward, she was alone in the dark; it was in the neighborhood of four o'clock in the morning when she left the house; she missed all her jewelry before she left the house; [illegible] she was sick [illegible] at Mrs. GREEN'S.

The prisoner was permitted to make his statement, when it appeared that a man known to him as B. F. MANNING had on the 8th ult. sold him the ring for $125, which MANNING stated had been won at faro. When the complainant called at his office with Detective FARLEY he agreed to give up the ring on payment of the purchase money. The detective asked him to go to Head-quarters, where they could settle the matter in a quiet manner. Considerable other testimony of no interest was obtained, and the case was indefinitely adjourned.

CURRENT NOTES.

Senator HAMLIN has just given $100 to a town library in Maine.

The Rhode Island Republicans nominate next year's State officers to-day.

The President has promised to visit Gov. JEWELL at Hartford on the 3d of July.

Newburyport, Mass., and Knoxville, Tenn., are each to have a Board of Trade.

Virginia City is to be the scene of a waltzing match for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of Nevada.

A young lady in Easton, Penn., who was eighteen years old and weighed 500 pounds, has gone the way of all the earth.

It cost $80,000 last year to bring our supply of peaches from Jersey City to this side of the North River.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill restricting considerably the pardoning power of the Governor.

The Louisiana Democratic State Committee proclaims that "there is no middle ground, except for those who are on the road to the common enemy."

The Yale Navy are to have a barge race about the 1st of June, and a shell race during Presentation Week, the latter on Saltonstall Lake.

A Bangor man weeps for his fifth wife. To prevent misapprehension it should be added that he weeps because she is dead, and not because he is in search of her.

Four young ladies and a young man were on Sunday week baptized in Rum River, Minnesota, while the thermometer marked 12° below zero.

Out in Nevada, they say, when a white man kills an Indian that he presents him with a ticket of admission to the red man's happy hunting grounds. Thus facetiously do they intimate that he is in truth a dead-head.

Gen. WALKER reports that the Chinese imported by him to work on the Texas Central Railroad labor steadily with docility, and evince not the slightest inclination to strike. He is about to send for more.

A writer in the Utica *Herald* says that a carefully considered plan has been devised for securing a trustworthy record of all the soldiers from Chenango County who lost their lives in the late war for the Union.

The Newark *Advertiser* reports that two Trenton Squires have made a decision in the case of TIMOTHY TITUS, who was charged with refusing to maintain his wife, that he was not "legally guilty though morally so."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* records as a singular circumstance the fact that fire still remains, making its presence known by heat and smoke, among the ruins of the Lake House in that city, which was burned on the 8th of last November.

The leading Democratic paper in New-England yesterday said nothing editorially concerning the result of the election in New-Hampshire, but turned its eyes this way for consolation, and exulted greatly in the week old reports of the unimportant town elections in New-York.

Anxiously does the New-Orleans *Times* inquire: "Must man, as the annointed head of the animal creation, be turned from the easy tenor of his way by the railings of these tell-tale women?" And promptly does it answer: "Yea, verily; he must pause and consider, if it be only to condemn."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* assures us that the most honored guest at a recent social gathering in that city was Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who has lost none of the graces of manner and brilliancy of conversation for which he has ever been distinguished.

A New-Orleans paper laments the decline of the Bar in that city, saying that while it has increased to more than four hundred members, candor compels the admission that not one-fourth of them are lawyers in the true sense of the term, but merely attorneys for collecting claims.

The Rhode Island Senate has adopted resolutions calling a convention to revise the State Constitution, the delegates to be elected Aug. 8 and the Convention to meet Sept. 6. The delegates are to be elected "by citizens of the United States who have resided two years in the State."

The Delaware peach growers are already making arrangements for the transportation of their crop the coming season. They ask that the price for carrying a car load of peaches of 16,000 pounds from Dover to Jersey City be reduced to $100, and that the empty baskets be returned free of charge. The growers also say that they are unwilling to pay cartage from Jersey City to New-York when fruit is sold in the former city.

The Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad reports that in January 2,726 and in February 2,350 negroes passed over that road going South; and the Lynchburg *Virginian* says: "When we remember that this exodus has been going on since last Fall, and that there are several other roads of exit, some idea may be formed of the heavy drain that has been made on the labor of the State. It is growing to be a serious matter."

In reply to an inquiry from the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette*, whether one of his appointees served in the rebel army, Gov. GEARY writes that he was not—that he was in Louisiana at the breaking out of the war, and having declined high positions in the rebel army, sacrificed all his property, made his way through the lines, enduring great hardships, and running imminent risks of losing his life, and joined our army. Moreover, his brother and six others of his relatives also served during the war.

The Washington *Star*, alluding to the fact that more than sixty of the Republican papers of the country unite in demanding a reduction of taxation, says: "So unanimous an expression of opinion from such a faithful reflex of public sentiment and powerful auxiliary as the Press can hardly fail to have a controlling influence on Congress, and corresponding legislation may therefore be counted upon with a reasonable degree of confidence. Indeed it is understood that a large number of the Republican members of both Houses are already warmly in favor of the measure, believing that they will be defeated at the polls next Fall unless their constituents are in some way relieved from the oppressive burdens under which they now labor."

The Bar Association and Mr. O'Conor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hasten to correct the statement made in several of the journals of this morning that at the meeting last night of the Bar Association of this City, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was not elected a member of that body. So far from this being the case, this distinguished lawyer was admitted to the Association by the unanimous vote of the members present. HENRY NICOLL, Chairman Executive Committee Bar Association.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

The New Fire Telegraph—Early Completion of the Work Expected.

The contractors for the new fire telegraph expect to have all that portion south of Fourteenth-street ready for use at an early day, possibly by the 15th inst., and only their desire to hand it over to the Commissioners absolutely perfect will dely the event so long as that. The work is all done now within this limit, but the contractors retain possession of the line for the purpose of minute and careful examination of all its parts for the detection of defects that may possibly exist. So far the line has worked admirably when tested, and there is no reason to believe that any serious flaws will be discovered. The adjustment of the apparatus at the central office is completed, and as the line above Fourteenth-street is almost finished it is expected that within a comparatively short time the new system will be in use throughout the City.

THE STATE CANALS.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce—Letters of Judge Comstock and Hon. William M. Evarts—Speeches and Resolutions.

A meeting of prominent representatives of the Commercial Union, the Chamber of Commerce, the New-York Produce Exchange, the Citizens' Association, and the Ship-owners' Association, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to confer upon the proper canal policy of the State, and the bills on that subject now before the Legislature. Mr. PETER COOPER was elected Chairman, and Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS stated the object of the meeting.

Hon. I. T. HATCH spoke at some length on the importance of consolidating and funding the canal debt, and reducing the tolls on those important channels of transportation. The plan was, he said, to return to the policy of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, ROBERT FULTON and DE WITT CLINTON, and establish a free line of water communication from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York. The opportunity for doing this by an amendment to the Constitution was now past, and they proposed to take a shorter method under the twelfth section of article 7 of that instrument. That this could be done by bills now pending in the Legislature without infringing the Constitution was maintained by the best legal talent in the State, as shown by some letters which would now be read.

Mr. JOSEPH S. DALY, Secretary of the Commercial Union, then read the following letter from Judge COMSTOCK:

MARCH 3, 1870.

Hon. I. T. Hatch:

DEAR SIR: I write this note in answer to yours of a recent date asking my opinion as to the constitutionality of a law embracing the following points: 1. The funding of the canal debt at eighteen years' time. 2. The appropriation of the canal revenues in part as a sinking fund to pay the debt, as proposed to be funded, and in part to the improvement of the canals. 3. The reduction of the tolls. The Constitution pledges the revenue to pay the existing Canal debt. While the debt remains, the pledge is in force. But the State has never lost the power of paying any part of its debt as soon as it matures. A proposition to fund the canal debt at eighteen years is simply a proposition to borrow money on eighteen years' time, and with it to pay off the creditors who hold the debt. I suppose that no one will doubt that this is constitutional. The new loan must be constructed according to the twelfth section of the financial article. It must be authorized by an act of the Legislature and approved by the people. The same act must specify the object of the loan, and provide for its payment in eighteen years by taxation. In this manner and under these limitations the Constitution has reserved to the Legislature and the people the right to borrow money for any purpose, including the payment of any existing and maturing debt. The canal debt being thus provided for, and the new loan being then secured upon the whole property of the people of the State, the liberation of the tolls from the constitutional pledge necessarily follows, and they can be disposed of at the pleasure of the Legislature. They can be used for the improvement of the canals; they can be turned over to a new sinking fund for the payment of the new debt; they can be appropriated to both these purposes. The whole question is one of expediency, and not of constitutional law. As to the reduction of the tolls, the requirement of the Constitution is that they shall not be reduced below the standard of 1852, without the concurrent action of the Canal Board and the Legislature. This requires no comment, because it is plain that the reaction can be made by their concurrent action, and cannot in any other manner. Very respectfully yours,

GEO. F. COMSTOCK.

This letter was indorsed by Hon. JOHN K. PORTER and JOHN GANSON, who concurred in the views therein expressed. A letter from Hon. WM. M. EVARTS was then read, which was as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1870.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch:

DEAR SIR: I have considered the subject to which you have called my attention, and which embraces (1) the extinguishing the present canal debt of the State by means of a new loan; (2) the application of the canal revenues to the improvement of the canals, and a sinking fund for the redemption of the new loan as the interests of the State may dictate; and (3) the reduction of the canal tolls in promotion of the inland trade, foreign commerce and general wealth of the State. There can be no doubt that when the holders of the existing debt of the State, for which the moneys of the canals are pledged by the seventh article of the Constitution, are satisfied, the revenues of the canals will be liberated from the pledge, and the canals, in respect both of the rate of tolls and of the application of their revenues, will be open to such administration as the interests of the people of the State, in the development of population and wealth, and in the promotion of good government, may dictate. It is equally clear that the satisfaction of the existing debt, by means provided through a new loan, raised in conformity with the twelfth section of the seventh article of the Constitution—which, as is well known, requires the sanction of a direct vote of the people to such new loan—would accomplish the object of relieving the canal revenues from the subsisting pledge as completely, and with as full a maintenance of the existing rights of public creditors, as the slower and less certain process of liquidation out of the canal revenues specially provided by the Constitution. The proposed financial measure of a new loan is wholly free from constitutional objections, adequately meets the rights of the public creditors and the obligations of the State, and relieves the resources of the State for properly dealing with the vast interests dependent upon the wise and economical administration of our inland navigation from the close restrictions which so greatly embarrass them. The value and importance of opening the whole question, both of the rate of tolls in the canals and of the application of their net revenues, to be freely dealt with in the interests of trade, industry, wealth and population, instead of keeping it longer subservient to a formal financial policy of debt and credit, which savors more of book-keeping than of enlightened economy, cannot, in my judgment, be over-estimated. This freedom of the public action, under the mere motives of the public good, will be quite adequate to meet and accommodate the conflicting policies and discordant views which divide the minds of the people in respect to the ownership and management of our system of inland navigation. As to what should be adopted as the details of the canal management when this freedom of action in the premises shall have been restored to the State, it would be premature and unprofitable to consider. I have the greatest confidence, however, that the general sense of the community will insist upon an adjustment of the tolls of the canals to the greater interests which build up the wealth and population of the City and State of New-York, rather than to the very narrow and partial computation of the annual income of the mere service of transportation on the canals. Beside the obvious and decisive considerations of a plain political economy which support this policy, and which I need not expand, there is a wholly independent, but quite imperative, motive of good government which demands the attention of all who look with a deserved solicitude upon the growing corruption of the times. Just so soon as we reduce the canal administration of this State to the minimum of collection and disbursement, necessary to keep open the transit for the burdens of our ever-growing inland trade, we shall have accomplished the greatest and best possible limitation and control over the waste, the corruption and the favoritism which great revenues and great expenditures so surely breed. I regret that I have been compelled to give so hasty and so brief an expression of my views on the great subject to which you have called my attention, but as they are the result of long reflection upon this branch of the public interests, I have no hesitation in placing them at your service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

After some further remarks by Mr. HATCH, Mr. F. D. MOULTON, of the Produce Exchange, was introduced, and gave some important facts and figures showing that the transportation of freight by the canals had been greatly diminished by diversion into other channels, in consequence of the high rates of toll. These exorbitant rates, he said, were ruining the inland commerce of this State and City, and could safely be reduced two-thirds. The canals ought, according to their original design, to advance agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, and contribute largely to the prosperity of the State, instead of which their bad management was driving traffic through other and rival channels.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS followed in an earnest speech on the vast importance of these works to the commerce of this City and the need of reform in the system of management. They should not be primarily operated for the purpose of deriving revenue from them, but for the purpose of subserving the great material interests of the State. They had been of vast benefit in the past and could contribute still more largely for our prosperity in the future if properly used. He thought that the funding of the debt with eighteen years in which to pay it off would make, possibly, a reduction of at least one-half in the tolls, and thereby render the canals of far greater real value by preventing the diversion of transportation from the West into other channels.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting: Nath. Sands, Carlos Cobb, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Leonard Hazeltine and F. D. Moulton. While they were in consideration, Gen. ELIJAH WARD read a long and interesting paper on the canal interests of the State.

The resolutions as reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted were as follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York have unanimously demanded of their representatives such a system of management of, and such legislation concerning the New-York State canals as will increase their trade and their facilities for transportation, and several proposed laws have been introduced in the Legislature, or will be introduced, aiming to secure those most desirable ends, being: 1. An act to abolish the Constructing Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract. 2. An act to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and to establish in lieu thereof a Court of Claims with competent judges. 3. A resolution to concur with the Canal Board in the reduction of tolls on the canals, all of which this meeting heartily approves; and whereas, measures are in contemplation whereby the balance of the State debts heretofore provided for, and of the tolls, may be funded, so as to relieve the canals from the burden of paying such debts, and so lead to an important reduction in tolls, and finally to free transportation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that it is of the most pressing necessity that the Legislature and the Canal Board should take such measures as will provide for a reduction of the canal tolls; that while the Constitution has directed annual appropriations from the canal revenues to be applied to the extinguishment of certain State debts, and the reduction of tolls may at first reduce the revenues below such appropriations, it is necessary, in order to avoid a direct annual tax for the deficiency, to provide other means for such extinguishment.

Resolved, That the proposed bill, presented to this meeting and indorsed by Hon. I. T. Hatch, Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. George F. Comstock, Hon. John Ganson and Hon. William M. Evarts, which provides for funding the said State debts and extending their payment over eighteen years, fully meets all the necessities of the case, and will, if passed, accomplish the desired end, viz.: relieve the people from a heavy annual tax, provide for the payment of the State debts, and free the trade of the canals from the burden of the present excessive tolls.

Resolved, That this proposed Funding bill recommends itself to the approval of the Legislature and the whole people of the State, and should become a law; that our Representatives in Senate and Assembly be urged to pass the bill and submit it to the electors at the next general election.

Resolved, That the future prosperity of our State depends largely on the adoption of this comprehensive plan of relieving and benefiting the canals and their trade, and as a wise and statesmanlike measure.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee of the Commercial Union present these resolutions and an act or acts in conformity therewith to the Legislature.

Hon. PETER COOPER then gave an account of certain plans which have been recently devised for applying steam power to canal boats, after which the meeting adjourned.

WALL-STREET WILD.

Effect of the Government Sale Upon the Gold Brokers—Exciting Scenes in the Exchange—Another Battle of Bulls and Bears—The Former Victorious—Gold Steady at 110 5-8—The Rush for Silver Coin—The Supply Increasing.

The scenes in the Gold Exchange yesterday were of an exciting character, almost unequal in the history of the Gold Room, and for a few moments more nearly resembled those of the "Black Friday" in September than any which were witnessed before or have been since. Generally it is difficult to assign a reason for the fluctuations in gold, but yesterday there was a cause which was so manifest that all, even the novices, could understand it. The course of the market was poising upon the contents of a brief telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury respecting his designs as to acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids for gold which were opened at noon. All the morning speculation was rife as to his intentions, but the secret was well kept this time, and though many of the operators professed to have secret intelligence, it was fair to assume that they were acting merely upon rumors not well authenticated. When the dispatch of the Secretary was communicated to the operators the scene in the Gold Room almost beggars description. It was as if pandemonium had been let loose, and how it was possible for any one to have distinguished offers above the din it is difficult to say.

THE OPENING.

Gold sold at 110⅝ at the opening of the Board at 10 o'clock, which was decidedly the lowest point yet. The next moment it advanced to ½, then fell to ⅜, then to ¼, and for the first fifteen minutes the fluctuations ranged between ¼ and ½. Then came a lull, and for the next fifteen minutes the course was gradually downward to ½. The remaining half of the first hour was comparatively quiet, and the fluctuations were from ⅜ to ⅝.

THE SECOND HOUR.

At 11 o'clock the price was 110¼. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and the floor of the room and the approaches leading thereto were filled as full as they could hold. Everybody was interested, even the messenger boys, for all saw that a grand crisis was approaching. The fluctuations for the first half hour were rapid, the transactions heavy, and the "bulls" seemed to have the ascendency. The process of "thrashing" the market, which is frequently resorted to immediately prior to a Government sale, was practiced. This term is doubtless borrowed from a sporting phrase, for the operation of "thrashing" brings out all the elements, and sets the "bulls" at work to vigorously oppose the "bears" in their efforts to depress the price so as to get the Government gold at a low rate. The "bulls" in this case are usually those who have no bids in at the Sub-Treasury, and desire, by putting up the rate, to make the "bears," who are bidders, pay as much as they can. The fluctuations from 11 to 11½ A. M. ranged between 110¼ and 110⅝. At 11:51 the price was 111, and from that time until noon the price fluctuated between these figures and 111¼.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Shortly before noon a rush was made for the Sub-Treasury to hear Mr. WHITE as he read off the bids which were offered for the one million in gold to be sold by the Treasury. Before the hour arrived the crowd kept up a lively discussion as to the supposed intentions of the Secretary. It was asserted that if Mr. BOUTWELL accepted any of the bids it would be taken as signifying his future intentions, and that in that case nothing could arrest the downward course of gold. On the contrary, if he declined to accept the bids, at the low rates at which they would undoubtedly be made, it would indicate that he thought that gold had gone about low enough, and then an immediate advance to or near 115 would be inevitable. It could not be denied that the majority of those present wished that the Secretary would not accept the bids, and there were few present who were in sympathy with the masses who desired to see low rates prevail. At length the presence of Assistant Treasurer FOLGER at the desk announced that the critical moment had arrived. The box containing the bids was opened, eighteen envelopes containing the offers and checks for five per cent. of the amount of the bid were opened, and the reading commenced. It was listened to in grim silence, except when offers were made for the gold at very low figures—107.50, 108 and 108.50—when a ripple of merriment would disturb the solemnity of the scene. The reading over, the gross amount was announced at $2,250,000. Meanwhile those present had been figuring up and discovered that the average bid was $110 40. The majority of the interested spectators proceeded to the Gold Room to operate upon the intelligence, while Mr. FOLGER prepared a dispatch for transmission to Secretary BOUTWELL, advising him of the result of the bidding.

AN ERROR DISCOVERED.

After the bids had been called off by Mr. WHITE and manifolded by the clerks, Mr. WHITE discovered that he had made an error, and hastened to correct it. The bid of Messrs. HUMBERT BROTHERS was announced as for $50,000 at 110.60. Upon examining the bid closely Mr. WHITE found that the words "one million dollars" were written instead of being given in figures, as is customary. In reading this bid in the first instance, he, not seeing the figures, had referred to the check accompanying it, which was for $50,000—five per cent. of the bid—and had accordingly called off that amount. When he discovered the error Mr. WHITE immediately announced it, and the slips were corrected. This made the aggregate amount bid for $3,200,000 instead of $2,250,000. This would make no difference unless the Secretary should determine to accept *all* the bids, which was not probable. Still the gold market was so feverish that when the intelligence was carried to the room the price was put down one-eighth. Everybody was now on the *qui vive*. The operators more deeply interested arranged a system of telegraphing in order to obtain early intelligence of the intentions of Mr. BOUTWELL, as communicated to Mr. FOLGER. Messengers were stationed on the sidewalk in front of the Sub-Treasury, and others within short distances along Broad-street to the entrance of the Gold Room, on the watch for a preconcerted signal from a trusty attorney in the Sub-Treasury. On one occasion, not a great while ago, a broker arranged as a "cipher" that if he should wave a white handkerchief it would indicate that the Secretary would not sell gold, and if a red handkerchief was waved the reverse would be understood. The Secretary on this occasion announced that he would sell, whereupon the broker rushed to the top of the steps, and in the excitement of the moment waved the wrong handkerchief. The consequences and his chagrin may be imagined.

At 12:40 the buzz of conversation in the Sub-Treasury was hushed, and Mr. WHITE announced the contents of the dispatch: "Bids to the amount of one million will be accepted." The room was emptied in an instant, the steps were covered with excited men all signaling to the messengers below, and fleet-footed boys rushed pell mell down Broad-street, through mud and slush, bearing the intelligence to the operators in the Gold Room.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The room was at this time crammed to its utmost capacity. The Stock Exchange had been nearly emptied of its members, who had gathered in the Gold Exchange to see and hear what was to be seen and heard. The demand of members upon the Vice-President for tickets of admission was so great that he had been compelled to stop the issue temporarily, but before this order was issued it was impossible to find standing room on the floor. Three ladies, who had come down to Wall-street to see what was to be seen in the "speculating menagerie," were accommodated with an eligible position on the steps leading to the members' gallery, whence they could have an unobstructed view of the tumult below.

Gold at 12:35 was 110⅞. The instant that the intelligence from the Sub-Treasury was communicated to the members in the room the price fell to ¾, then to ⅝, then to ½, ⅝ and ¾. The "bulls" and "bears" were apparently frantic. The ring around the fountain was packed with an elbowing, crowding, feverish, shouting and yelling mass of humanity. The Registrar, Mr. MERSEREAU, stood at his instrument, cool and collected, and handled the keys with marvelous dexterity, but was, with all his skill, unable to keep pace with the fluctuations. Three or four times in a minute would the quotations change, and above the din would be heard the jeers of interested operators, "MERSEREAU, put that thing up," or, "MERSEREAU, put it down." By his side stood a throng of members looking on eagerly, and aiding him by calling off the figures as the price fluctuated. To record each transaction as it was made was impossible, and MERSEREAU had to wait for a lull in the storm to write up the register.

To give the reader some faint idea of the fluctuations in the price at this period, we present the following:

12:40	110¾	12:43	110¾
12:41	110⅝	12:44	110⅞
12:41	110½	12:44	110⅞
12:41	110⅝	12:45	110⅞
12:42	110¾	12:45	110⅞
12:42	110⅝	12:46	111
12:42	110¾	12:46	110⅞
12:42	110⅝	12:50	111
12:43	110⅝	12:52	110⅞
12:43	110⅝	12:53	110⅞

THE CONTEST.

The battle of the "bulls" and the "bears" was a fierce one. The ranks of both were well recruited, and the operators appeared to be well supplied with ammunition from the way in which the large lots were thrown about. High above the din could be heard frantic yells of $100,000, $200,000 and occasionally $500,000. The small operators were almost drowned out during this excitement, though they kept in the ring, and managed to secure some of the lots which were flying about. When all was over, MERSEREAU remarked, "Well, this is red hot; this beats anything I have seen since the 24th of September. Then there were fewer bidders, but this time everybody was shouting at once, and I don't think that it is possible for me to record half the fluctuations." The reader will understand the difficulty of this position when we state that for every change of one-eighth on the indicator the key of the instrument must be moved four times. Besides this, the Registrar must himself record the fluctuations in the book at his side.

THE TUMULT OUTSIDE.

The principal excitement of the day was over by 1 o'clock. The "bulls" had retired from the arena satisfied with their triumph, for through the determined efforts of half a dozen men the fall which was expected to follow the sale of Government gold had been prevented. It was stated, after the smoke of the battle had cleared away, that had the market not been "bolstered" the price would have fallen to 108. This looks somewhat reasonable, for there appeared very little reason for an advance above the opening price of the morning, and the market was very weak in the afternoon. Soon after 1 o'clock there was another brush, and for a few moments another lively scene was enacted. Reports were circulated to the effect that Congress was discussing the Currency bill, and that final action would be taken on it to-day. These rumors had the effect intended and the price was put up to 111⅜ in about fifteen minutes. The "bears" resisted as well as they were able, but their opponents were too strong for them, and between 1 and 2 o'clock the fluctuations from ⅛ to ⅜ showed how hotly the battle waged. After 2 o'clock another attack was made, and between that hour and the close of the Board the prices ranged from 111⅛ to 111½—the quotations closing at the former figure. The fight was strong during the last fifteen minutes between ⅛ and ⅜. After the close of the Board the "bears" gathered their forces, and armed with some rumors in relation to affairs at Washington, went in to put down the price. In this effort they were aided to some extent by some of the "bulls" of the early part of the afternoon, who wished to "hammer" the market down so that they could get back at low rates some of the gold they had spilled so freely at high prices. Under these combined influences the premium was driven down to about 110½, the fluctuations being between that figure and 110⅝. Usually after the close of the Board the crowd in the Exchange thins out materially, but yesterday between 3 and 5 o'clock the throng was as great as during the busiest portions of ordinary days.

THE BUSINESS.

It is expected that the clearances of yesterday's transactions, as they will be reported at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day, will show something enormous, and possibly exceed anything that has been seen during the recent decline in gold. The clearances of Tuesday's business, reported yesterday, were $86,775,000—nearly $14,000,000 more than those of the day before. The fluctuations during yesterday, as recorded in the Registrar's book, were 137.

THE RETURN FLOW OF SIVER COIN.

The offices of specie brokers in Wall-street and vicinity were crowded yesterday with parties—tradesmen and others—who desired to resume specie payments, and wished to obtain the wherewithal to do so. They found the stock of dimes and half dimes pretty well exhausted, and had to be content with halves and quarters. Those brokers who had the small coin demanded gold in exchange for it, and the demand was readily complied with. It is stated that there is a scarcity of dimes and half dimes in Canada. They do not circulate readily there because neither is a substitute for the "nimble sixpence or the slow shilling," but halves and quarters do circulate, because tradesmen can make a profit upon them—they being received at forty and twenty cents respectively. Orders have been sent to Canada for all the small American coin that can be gathered, and it is expected that the Dominion will be drained speedily.

Spanish doubloons are quite scarce just now, and consequently high—being worth $16 75, gold. Therefore parties find it profitable to purchase American dimes and half dimes, as they circulate at par, and can be purchased here much cheaper than doubloons. This has tended to drain all the small coin which could be scraped together in this country for shipment to Cuba and other West India Islands and South America. The quotations for silver yesterday were 107½@109½.

The decline in gold is affecting the cotton interests severely. It is stated that dealers are selling their cotton bills for gold. This makes the former scarce, and keeps up the high rate of exchange.

A New Roman Catholic Church at Melrose—Cost, $80,000.

Another new Catholic Church is being erected at Melrose, Westchester County, the construction of which has been placed in the hands of Mr. F. G. HIMPLER, of No. 212 Broadway, architect.

The German Catholic Parish at Melrose owns several lots, 150 feet by 237 feet, reaching from Denman-street to Governeur-street. It is a beautifully elevated piece of ground, which dominates the whole environ, and the congregation intend to build a church on it large enough for the coming centuries, and in size only exceeded by the cathedrals in this City. The ground plan forms a Latin cross, 186 feet in length, and 78½ feet in width in the transept. The front on Gouverneur-street represents a spacious vestibule between two steeples, each of which is 23 feet wide and connected with the Church proper by turret staircases leading to the organ gallery and the upper stories of the steeples, leaving the first stories free as chapels. Two rows of columns divide the building into three naves; the side naves are 28 feet high; the middle nave is 70 feet in height to the cornice; the whole height, including the roof, being 95 feet, while the steeples reach 180 feet. The entire construction will be of the most approved style. The steeple walls will be 3 feet and the other walls 2 feet in thickness, dressed with Philadelphia front bricks; and the base and all door and window apertures will be trimmed with Nova Scotia sand stone in the richest moldings and with attractive ornaments.

The style of this majestic structure will be the Romanesque of the twelfth century, which European travelers so much admire in the splendid German Cathedrals of Mayence, Speyer, Worms, Bamberg and Limbourg, and which has not yet a representation in this perfection in the United States. The most striking part of the interior will be the chancel, vaulted on gilt ground, its windows filled in with stained glass, and its niches containing statues from Germany. The roof will be slated in variegated color. Around the building a beautiful flower garden will be arranged. Rev. Father KAREL is the pastor, and is aided by Mr. HEMMING in his pious efforts.

The cost of the building will be $80,000. The celebration of the corner-stone laying cannot now be positively announced. It is probable it will take place in the approaching Spring, when the return of the Archbishop of the diocese from Rome may be expected.

Caution to the Public.

It being reported that impostors are soliciting contributions in the name of the Grand Bazaar to be held in aid of the "Sheltering Arms" in April next, the public is hereby cautioned against giving money or goods to unknown or unauthorized persons.

JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, Chairman Executive Committee

The Tunnel Under Broadway.

The tunnel under Broadway is now considered the fashionable promenade, and the lady visitors appear to enjoy their walk in the bowels of the earth. Escorted by their cavaliers, and accompanied by an employe of the Company, they make quite a scientific exploration, prying into the mysteries of propulsion and exhaustion; the relative power required in boring sand and rock; questioning as to the time made in the tunnel by the car; and also showing they have an eye to business, inquiring how much the fare will be. The number of visitors yesterday was nearly 1,200. It must be borne in remembrance that the receipts are wholly for the benefit of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans."

Arrest of Absconding Forgers.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, WILLIAM H. SEXTON and JOHN B. FOX were charged, at the instance of WILLIAM DALZELL, of the New-York and Baltimore Flour Company, with forgery. It appeared on examination that on the 10th of November last the prisoners presented an order at the office of the New-York and Baltimore Company, Pier No. 7 North River, purporting to be signed by PLUMER & Co., flour merchants, No. 123 Broad-street, for 200 barrels of flour. Mr. DALZELL received the order, and being aware that they had been previously in the employ of PLUMER & Co., had no suspicion that it was not genuine, and delivered the flour, worth $1,350, to a carman whom they had brought with them. In a few days subsequently, when payment was demanded, the order was ascertained to be a forgery, and the prisoners in the meantime had disappeared. An

investigation disclosed the fact that Fox, one of the prisoners, had sold twenty-five barrels of the flour for $150 to Christian Freadman, No. 282 Stanton-street, but the disposition of the remainder could not be discovered. A search for the prisoners resulted in failure up to Tuesday last, when they were arrested in this City and were arraigned upon the charge yesterday. They were fully committed for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Shandley, John Peckham was held to answer for the larceny of a watch and chain worth $40, the property of Julius Jacobs.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Harlem Sensation—Compounding a Felony—A Perplexed Policeman.

Commissioners Brennan and Manierre sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen.

Roundsman Henry Reynard, and Patrolmen John W. Palmer and John Dutch, all of the Twelfth Precinct, were arraigned for an alleged neglect of duty. On the 2d inst., one Capt. Bowen, who appears to be a personage well known in Harlem, attacked Alfred Pitt, a conductor on the Third-avenue, at the depot at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, stabbing him in the hand, inflicting a slight wound. After the assault Bowen ran into the bar-room of Black's Hotel, with a large crowd rushing after him, who were baffled by the doors being closed. Palmer and Dutch ran up a moment after, and it was alleged by the prosecution that they made no effort whatever to arrest the assailant. But a cloud of witnesses swore positively that the officers did enter the bar-room immediately, and made all possible effort to arrest Bowen, who had, however, escaped by a back door into a rear yard, and so into One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; He was found in that street some three hours subsequently, and arrested by Reynard and Dutch, and the former taking him to the Station-house, made a charge of simple assault against him, in explanation of which he said that he had, up to that time, had no information that any weapon had been used, as Pitt had not said anything about having been stabbed, but had only complained that he had been assaulted. The case was referred to the Board.

John D. Minne, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was charged with attempting to compound a felony, the complainant against him being Justice Dowling. The case grew out of the arrest of Geo. Tye for shooting at Edward O'Connor, and it was alleged that while waiting at the clerk's desk for the complaint to be taken, Minne endeavored to induce O'Connor to withdraw the charge. Justice Dowling said, however, that he did not hear the officer make any remark to bring about that result, and his information to that effect was derived from a statement of the complainant, made under oath. Officer Minne, in his defence, stated that while in Court, waiting for the coming of the Magistrate, O'Connor had declared positively that he would make no complaint, and wished the officer to let him go home, which request was denied. Afterward he was surprised to find O'Connor making a complaint, and while at the clerk's desk had only asked him what had made him change his mind. This state of facts he said he could prove by several witnesses, and the case was adjourned until Friday to give him an opportunity to produce them.

William Flanagan, of the Sixth Precinct, was charged with refusing to arrest a man who had stabbed one George Muller, in Chatham-street, near Pearl. The complainant did not appear, but Capt. Jourdan stated that he had made that statement when Flanagan brought him to the station-house. It also appeared that the officer was going away from the station-house instead of towards it when met by the Roundsman, which he explained by saying it was his first tour in that part of the city, and he did not know the streets intimately. As to not making the arrest, he claimed that Muller was unable to point out any person as the one who had assaulted him. The case was referred to the Board.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The Prospects for the Season—Prices Already Obtained—Effects of the Storm.

It is generally the custom for the first or second week in March to open the Spring season of the horse market in this City, and in consequence dealers and auctioneers were on the tiptoe of expectation for a lively time this week. The snow-storm, however, spoiled their anticipations, and of the many sales announced for Tuesday all but one were adjourned, as owners did not like to endanger their horses by a trip to our City. From New-Jersey a very fine stock was expected, but they did not come, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio strong draught and farm horses did not arrive. The season, when the present weather breaks, is expected to be good as regards the supply, but it is thought that the prices will be much below those of last Spring. At the present moment, prices are about the same as ever, but there has been such a large number of good horses held over during the Winter by people anxious to dispose of them in the Spring at high rates, that there can be no doubt that when they are put in the market their value will considerably diminish. There is a good supply of thorough-breds expected this season, but they cannot arrive before April. At Bull's Head everything is very dull and but few sales are made—the prices realized for those sold are, however, pretty good. Work horses there bring at present $225; ordinary carriage teams from $1,000 to $1,500; ordinary three minute horses about $450, and common hacks from $175 to $180 each. Some two or three of the best known auctioneers of last season have retired from the business and entered upon other occupations, so that Bull's Head and some half dozen auctioneers will have the whole trade.

On Tuesday, Vandewater and others adjourned their sales until Friday. Johnston & Van Tassell, however, went on and made a comparatively fair show considering the weather: For a road establishment, consisting of a team of bay horses, own brothers, long manes and tails, 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, kind in harness, who could trot together in 3½ minutes, $965 was obtained. A bay trotting mare, sired by *Boston*, dam *Gray Eagle*, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, can trot in less than 3 minutes, was sold for $425, while $325 was obtained for a bay horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, and could also trot within three minutes. A Vermont Black Hawk trotting horse, 15¼ hands high, trots in 2:50, 5 years old, realized $295. A three-quarter thorough-bred mare, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, sold for $227 50. A good working bay horse brought $160, and a gray horse, kind in harness, $140. These prices will give an idea of the opening rates, but it is expected that Friday's sale, which is expected to be unusually well attended, will show a decided change.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1723—Higgins vs. Cunningham.	1921—Decker vs. Jones.
1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky.
1491—Van Allen vs. Am. Nat. Bank.	1935—Pender vs. Bryan.
581—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron-works.	1407—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
2123—McIntyre vs. Griffin.	2009—Reisig vs. Langman.
405—Sutton vs. Diggles.	1623—France vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Co.	1879—Harper, Jr., vs. Taylor.
1897—Allen vs. Irving Nat. Bank.	903—Lester vs. Spofford.
1889½—Putzel vs. New.	2093—Jasolawski vs. Long Island Peat Co.
	2115—Stege vs. Liritzky.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
60—Delavan vs. Duncan.	102—Connell vs. Graves.
67—Elmore vs. E. N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.	103—Powell vs. Fenner.
82—Trimble vs. Babcock.	105—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
83—Kuh vs. Cary.	109—Union Petroleum Co. vs. Blevin Oil Co.
85—Bruce vs. LaFarge.	110—Roberts vs. Rhinelander.
87—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Gutta-percha Manufacturing Co.	111—Sanderson vs. Codlington.
88—Brown vs. Furniss.	112—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.
89—Duggan vs. Duryea.	114—Place, Exrx., vs Place.
90—Coggill vs. McAloney.	115—Clark vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
92—Drake vs. Heron.	116—Gerding vs. Martin.
93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.	117—Doyle vs. Jones.
95—Pendergast vs. Barst.	118—Calkins, Receiver, vs. Beattie.
96—Galinger vs. Galinger.	120—Southart vs. Boyd.
98—Harris vs. Turner.	121—Erie Railway Co. vs. Drew.
99—Burt vs. Holman.	
101—Mass vs. Meyers.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
58—Freeman vs. Fry.	113—Same vs. Same.
81—McElrath vs. Warren.	133—Richter vs. Doubleday.
112—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.	

The call commences at No. 137—Chamberlain vs. Lindsay.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2217—Hayden vs. Metz.	1409—Barnard vs. Pallard.
1307—White vs. American Steel Tool Co.	1411—Walsh vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
763—Rhoediger vs. McIntyre.	1413—Trustees of the Congregation Ba Yith Ne Emon vs. Swift.
1355—Heinemann vs. Dodd.	1415—Meyer vs. Connell.
1403—Breen vs. Breen.	1417—Ward vs. Twel.
999—Blumelong vs. Stahl.	1419—Cushman vs. Wood.
1337—Adolph vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	1421—Graham vs. Briggs.
	1425—Levy vs. Cassidy.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J., and a Jury.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2042—Garety vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.	1828—Kidd vs. Shaw.
1108—Moore vs. Bowmell.	2136—Webb vs. North American Steamship Co.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.	840—Mead vs. Mead.
1734—Donegan vs. O'Brien.	1992—Tooney vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1839—American Steam F. P. Sav. Co. vs. Moore.	2148—Fitzgerald vs. Fintzer.
1044—Condict vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2152—Myers vs. Hanford.
872—Logan vs. Ranoua.	2154—Ptriend vs. Walters.
	2156—Norton vs. Farmer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part 2.—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.	No.
766—Aaron vs. Goodspeed.	387—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.

These are the only causes to be tried until Monday, the 14th inst. New panel of jurors summoned for Monday.

Part III.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
260—Murray vs. Waller.	494—Therish vs. McKenzie
253—Scallon vs. Bucking.	496—Hanlon vs. Morgan.
475—Dean vs. Brock.	498—Whitehead vs. Eneas.
283—Stern vs. De Brockelin.	490—Lerman vs. Pennefather.
384—Kelly vs. Mackey.	481—Lewis vs. Freeman.
396—Knight vs. Berrand.	—Jeffries vs. Stryker.
414—Delano vs. McLean.	494—Strauss vs. Herman.
551—Weld vs. McDonald.	495—Lewis vs. Haas.
483—Rosenfield vs. Claflin.	505—Sayle vs. Reinhardt.
461—Pic Bois vs. Merle.	507—King vs. Scriba.

Part II.—Held by Alker, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3646—Hard vs. Keller.	531—McCram vs. American Nickel Ass'n Plating Co.
4639—Barstow vs. Smith.	842—Pell vs. Mutual Protective Life Assurance Society.
186—Goeppert vs. Richards.	357—Kitzinger vs. Cahnweiler.
206—Harrington vs. Goodspeed.	648—Manning vs. Hawkins.
208—Connelly vs. Goodspeed.	656—Winthrop vs. Koop.
392—Underhill vs. Baach.	474—Briggs vs. Smith
393—Same vs. Same.	475—Christy vs. Solebiac.
504—Tucker vs. Dinsmore.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick McDermott, James Clark; burglary.	9—The People vs. Samuel Cox; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Owens; burglary.	10—The People vs. Maggie Clark, John Healey, Charles Clark, Mary Conley; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Patrick McCabe; burglary.	11—The People vs. James Donohue; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John Dalton; burglary.	12—The People vs. Albert A. Nast; grand larceny and embezzlement.
5—The People vs. Michael Fitzgerald; burglary.	13—The People vs. Catherine Dempsey; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. Martin Murray; forgery.	14—The People vs. John Flood; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. John Sullivan, Thomas Flood; felonious assault and battery.	
8—The People vs. Edward Hale, Charles Wilson; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hickok *vs.* Salsman, Lozier *vs.* Whimster, Sampson *vs.* Wood, National Park Bank *vs.* Ellinger, Arndt *vs.* Wenger, Wheeler *vs.* Stahl; motions granted.

Bodine *vs.* Killein; motion granted, unless defendant stipulates that if plaintiff recover he is entitled to recover the amount.

Severance *vs.* Cutler, Holyoke *vs.* Betts, Matthews *vs.* Baldwin, Bell *vs.* Miller; motions granted.

Jones *vs.* Lebkuchner; judgment ordered.

Parker *vs.* Shay; motion granted and reference ordered.

Tugnot *vs.* Gowan; reference ordered.

Bryce *vs.* Adams; motion granted without prejudice.

Early *vs.* Byrns; report confirmed.

Carpenter *vs.* Boch; motion granted and reference ordered.

Conover *vs.* Conover; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Ship Maggie Hammond vs. *Thomas Morland et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—On the 23d of August, 1866, the *Hammond* took on board for the appellees a cargo of 300 tons of Dalmelington iron, to be transported from Ardrossan, Scotland, to Montreal, Canada, and sailed on the 24th, but in consequence of stress of weather, returned to England, reaching Milford Haven on the 17th of September and Cardiff on the 27th. On the 9th of October the master made formal protest at Cardiff, stating that it had been ascertained by surveys that the *Hammond* could not be repaired in time to complete her voyage before the close of the season. Her repairs were completed on the 3d of November, and the surveyors on that day certified that she was in a condition to proceed on her voyage. Subsequently she loaded with another cargo, and sailed for Baltimore, leaving the cargo of iron belonging to the libelants at Cardiff. Her agents, afterward, in the following May, forwarded the cargo of iron, which reached its destination in July. At that date there had been a decline in the price of iron, and the appellees libeled the *Hammond* for the difference in the market value, alleging that the *Hammond* was repaired in time to have completed the voyage the December previous, and that in any case her agents should have shipped the cargo by some other vessel the Fall before, their vessel being unable to perform the carriage. The Court below held that the master of the *Hammond* should either have reloaded the iron in November, after repairs, and proceeded on his voyage with the chance of completing it before the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence River, or if, when it became necessary to unload at Cardiff, it was apparent the repairs could not be made in time to justify his proceeding on the voyage, he should have transferred the cargo to some other ship for transportation; and, having done neither of these, the ship was held responsible for the difference sought, with interest to date of decree. The *Hammond* officials insisting that it would have been foolhardy in her to have proceeded on the voyage after repairs, and that for the same reason no other vessel could have been procured after the protest of the master, Oct. 9, the insurance companies, it is said, would have refused such risks.

F. W. Brune and A. G. Brown for appellant, S. T. Wallis and J. H. Thomas for appellee.

THE JURISDICTION OF COTTON UNDER SEIZURE IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACTS OF 1863-4.

Benjamin F. Flonders, Deputy General Agent, Treasury Department vs. *John P. Tweed*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—In the months of February and March, 1866, Tweed purchased at Shreveport, La., from different owners, certain lots of cotton, altogether 495 bales, which had been previously seized by various agents of the Treasury Department as captured, abandoned or Confederate cotton, and, therefore, the property of the United States. At the time of the purchase by Tweed, he held a contract with the Treasury Department to purchase and collect Confederate cotton of a certain class and description for the Government, who were to reserve one-fourth, and deliver to him the remaining three-fourths; and Flonders, in pursuance of the duties of his office, claimed to hold the one-fourth of the cotton as purchased (the amount in suit, 123 bales) as the property of the United States, and, under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, relinquished to Tweed the balance. Tweed insisted that the cotton was not purchased under the contract with the Treasury Department, but that he was the owner, and entitled to the whole amount, and brought this suit. On the trial it was shown that the cotton had at no time been the property of the Confederate Government, and was not abandoned by the owners; and the Court found that there was no just cause for its seizure.

Flonders insisted that the seizure had been made pursuant to the acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, and July 2, 1864, and as then, in the custody of the Treasury Department, was irreplevіable and the Court had no jurisdiction; and that the exclusive control of the subject matter was conferred on the Executive Department by law. It was also insisted that Tweed was acting as an agent of the Department in the purchase and collection of the cotton under his contract, and it was therefore not competent for him to question the right of the Government, or to assert an opposing interest to that of the United States, or to obtain an interest therein adverse to the Government.

The Court decided that it had jurisdiction to try and determine the case, and that the cotton was not of the class referred to in the contract of Tweed with the Department, and was, therefore, not purchased under it, nor by him as an agent of the Government; and that under the circumstances he was authorized to purchase it, and was entitled to recover. The judgment was in his favor, and the Government officials insisting at length on the points made by the Department in the Court below, and contending farther that the cotton having been seized as captured and abandoned property, under the operation of the statute, the title of the former owners become completely divested by the fact of seizure, and there was left in them simply a claim to the net proceeds after the sale of the property, subject to the determination of the Court of Claims. The transfer of the cotton, therefore, while under seizure, was, in effect, the assignment of an unliquidated pecuniary demand against the United States, and void under the act of February, 1853.

Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant-Attorney General Field for Government; Billings & Hughes, T. D. Lincoln, and J. Hubley Ashton, for Tweed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Joshua W. Reynolds and Forty-seven Others, Seamen, &c., of the Santiago de Cuba, vs. *The Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Her Engines, Machinery, &c.*—Pursuant to a decree made in this cause, Commissioner Jones has presented a report of the amounts to which the libelants were respectively entitled as wages, together with the interest thereon from Feb. 2, 1870, the day such wages were payable. The total amount of wages and interest is $5,019 44. Ten days were granted by the Court to file exceptions to the report. The vessel has been advertised by the United States Marshal for sale to-morrow, and the case will come up on the request of counsel to-morrow forenoon.

On the motion of District Attorney Allen, thirty-two casks of melado, imported from Havana on board the steam-ship *Cleopatra*, consigned to Harmony's Nephews, of New-York, and seized by Collector Grinnell on the ground of false valuation, were yesterday, in default of claimants, condemned and ordered to be sold for the benefit of the Government.

Alex. S. Banter vs. *The Owners of the Bark Maggie Mitchell.*—On this claim for pilotage the ship has been seized, and a week granted to respondents to answer. For defendants, Ex Judge Beebe.

Charles White et al. vs. *Samuel P. Adams et al. as Owners of the Bark Victor.*—Wages are claimed by the plaintiffs to the amount of $538. A week was granted to answer. For respondents, Messrs. Mar & Parsons.

Edward A. Mason vs. *John S. Ingraham.*—In this claim for pilotage Ex-Judge Beebe appeared for the respondent, and got a week to perfect appearance.

Richard L. Campbell, George Place et al. vs. *The Steam-boat City of Norwich.*—United States Commissioner Jones has completed his valuation of the claims of those by whom the suit was commenced. In addition to those already given, the following claims are now before the Court: Charles D. Bigelow et al., $4,852 04; Francis M. Bardwell, $1,024 70; The Bigelow Carpet Company, $5,120 78; The Hampden Cotton Steam Manufacturing Company, $4,148 92; The Willamantic Linen Company, $4,777 02; James M. Mead et al., $1,202 85; The Monson Woolen Manufacturing Company, $2,084 35; Alexander Bigelow et al., $724 84; Seth B. Hunt et al., $4,999 82. The above claims added to those already filed, make the total amount of losses on cargo sustained by the original libelants, through the loss of the said steam-boat to be $75,039 78. To meet this the Court holds a bond for $70,000, increased by subsequent interest to $84,650, which was lodged in substitution of the custody of the hull and engines of the vessel.

Yesterday a hearing was given to the first mentioned claimants, who also allege that they had a cargo on board of the vessel at the time of her loss, and who claim to be allowed to participate pro rata in the distribution of the common fund. In support of the motion appeared the following counsel: Messrs. A. F. Smith, H. C. Place, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, P. S. Crooke, Cullen & Watson. In opposition to it, on behalf of the original libelants, appeared Messrs. E. C. [illegible], E. H. Owen, Chas. Donohue, Edwards [illegible] and [illegible]. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

United States vs. *Patrick Riley and Enos Dixon.*—The examination of the two marines above named, charged with stealing clothing from the navy yard, was resumed yesterday. The Commissioner decided that no case had been made out against Dixon, but that Riley must be held for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Robert Murray, Jr., vs. *Douglas Robinson and J. E. Cox.*—The pleadings in this case, which we reported yesterday, were concluded yesterday afternoon.

Judge Gilbert, in giving his decision, remarked that the contract to insure was completed—not an executory one—and so remained till August, when a clerk assumed the responsibility of relieving the Company from liability. The impediment was not the fault of the agents, and they could not, therefore, be held responsible for it. The remedy was clearly to be sought against the Insurance Company, as if it had been from the outset, and before any case could be had against the agents the plaintiff must show that he has lost his remedy against the Insurance Company. Motion therefore granted for non-suit.

For plaintiff Hawkins and Cothren; for defendants Choate and Cleveland.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Jones.

THE FENIAN FUNDS—PRACTICE.

Bailey vs. *O'Mahony.*—A motion was made in this case to have the plaintiff's complaint stricken out as "irrelevant, redundant, sham and frivolous," in not stating facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The motion was opposed on the ground that the complaint could not be dismissed on the grounds stated in the notice of motion. If the facts contained in the complaint be insufficient to constitute a cause of action, the proper remedy is by demurrer. The motion was denied.

R. S. Guernsey for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Amelia Pihley vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff, on the 11th of July, 1868, got on the Third-avenue Railroad, accompanied by her three children and another woman, and, as she alleges, while yet on the platform and before she had time to enter the car, the conductor accused her of being intoxicated, and with the remark that they did not do business in that way, placed his hand to her shoulder and pushed her off the platform, causing her to fall on the street, whereby she sustained injuries the effects of which remained for about two months after. The plaintiff sues to recover $5,000 damages. The defendant contended that whatever injury may have been sustained by the plaintiff (which was contended to have been trifling) was the result either of carelessness on her part, or else unavoidable accident. It was in evidence that when the conductor discovered that the plaintiff had fallen, he drove rapidly on, for the reason, as he stated in his testimony, that some soldiers were at the place where the woman fell, and he feared they would do him some injury.

The case was given to the jury, who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis.

THE ACTION AGAINST A LAW FIRM—EXPLANATION OF THE FACTS.

Alexander Fink et al. vs. *Henry C. Ulman et al.*—In regard to the motion made in the Marine Court on the 8th inst., a brief abstract of the argument of which appeared in our columns yesterday, we are assured by the defendants that as to some of the statements of fact there has been a misapprehension. The motion was to open a default which had been taken against the defendants before a referee. The pleadings show that Messrs. Ulman, Reed & Freeland, a respectable law firm of this City, in August last commenced a suit for the collection of a claim of $3,100 93, at the instance of Messrs. Fink & Co., their then clients. In order to save the claim these attorneys found it necessary to draw up papers and obtain from the Court an attachment, and after much labor and effort they succeeded in attaching property to the amount of $3,500, in the hands of third parties; that Fink had numerous consultations with them before and subsequent to the attachment, and when he settled with the other party without their assent, they charged him, Fink, only a reasonable counsel fee, and the taxable costs to which they were entitled. The defendants say that the frequent consultations they had with him extended through at least a month; that the settlement as made was against their express advice, and if Fink had taken their suggestion the attachment suit would have resulted in much greater advantage to Messrs. Fink & Co. As to the suggestion that they are, or have ever been, advertising lawyers, they deny the same; on the contrary they produce the testimonials of a large number of the leading lawyers and Judges, not only of this State, but throughout the country, as to their capacity and integrity as reputable members of the bar. They have, however, in connection with their regular law business, a system of collection established, which is conducted quite separately from the other. Hence the misapprehension of the Court when the chart and circular cards were produced in Court, and when they were represented by opposing counsel as having acted unprofessionally.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Eliza Clary vs. *Nicholas Luqueer.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 for alleged injuries received by the plaintiff, through the alleged carelessness and negligence of the defendant.

The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Wm. Lewis; for defendant, Judge Reynolds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$42,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	$10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94¾
2,000	do.	113⅞	20,000	do.	94¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	109⅞	20,000	do.	94¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅝	20,000	do.	94⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108⅜	10,000	do....b.c.b.10	94⅜
2,000	do.	108⅜	$12	Tenth Nat. Bk.	104
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	107⅞	40	Ninth Nat. Bank	111
10,000	do.	107⅞	100	Canton Co....s60	62
295,000	do.	108⅛	100	do.	62
36,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108	5	D. & H. Canal	118
10,000	do.	108⅛	30	U. S. Trust Co.	170
20,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	107⅞	200	Bruns. City L. Co	8¾
			200	Quick. M.	11⅛
7,350	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	107	100	Mariposa Pf.	18
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	57⅛	10,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs bet. call	46
2,600	do.	58			
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47⅝	900	Pac. Mail	37⅞
15,000	do.	48	50	do.	37⅝
40,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	73	100	do....bet. call	37⅛
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	47⅝	200	do.	37⅛
15,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	21⅞	400	do.	37¼
10,000	do.	21⅞	1050	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅜
56,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	75⅛	100	do....bet. call	96⅜
10,000	do.	75⅜	100	Erie R. R. bet. call	25
2,000	do.	75⅜	100	Erie Pref.	42⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	93⅛	100	do.....b10	43
4,000	do.	93⅜	200	Reading.....b30	96⅝
2,000	do.	93⅛	6200	do.	96⅛
2,000	S. Car. 6s.	89	200	do.	96⅝
11,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	74⅛	500	do....bet. call	96⅝
1,000	Ala. St. 8s, bs.	95	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅜
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	92⅛	100	do.....s15	86⅜
			300	do.	86⅜
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.,	93⅛	200	do.....b60	87
5,000	Brook. 6s, P. L.	92	50	do.	87
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	101⅛	700	do....bet. call	87
5,000	P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	98	10	Mich. Cen.	119
			200	Clev. & Pitts.	98
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	94⅛	600	do.	97⅞
			200	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
5,000	do.	94⅛	150	do.....s3	73⅛
5,000	do.	94⅛	400	do.....b3	73⅛
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	96	100	do.....b30	73⅛
6,000	Union Pac. 1st.	85⅛	100	do.....s10	73⅛
7,000	do.	85	50	do.....s60	72
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	200	do....bet. call	73⅛
14,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	98	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛
			110	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	102	200	N. J. Central	103⅛
5,000	Gt. W. 1st M. 10s bds. '68.	108	200	Chl. & R. I.	119⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅛
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st M.	83	200	T., W. & W.	44
7,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	83	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93
			400	do....bet. call	93
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	82⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.	37⅛
11,000	do.	82⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	113⅛
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	102⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	150
			50	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	114⅛
5,000	W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	90	10	N. Y. & N. H. R.	144
5,000	Long Dock Bds.	87	400	Bos., H. & E.	5⅛
55	Merchants' Ex. Bk	104	200	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	107
40	do..bet. call.	104	29	Del., Lac. & W. R. bet. call	102⅛
5	Bank of N. Amer.	106			
10	do.	105⅛	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	$11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	110	1,500	do.	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	109⅛	1,500	do.....c	108⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	108	32,000	do.	108⅛
			35,000	do.	108⅛
2,500	do.	107⅞	45,000	do.	108⅛
9,000	do.	107⅞	10,000	do.....b3	108⅛
18,000	do.	108⅛	25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109⅛	1,000	do.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	107	9,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c. bet. call	59	$1,400	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94⅛
5,000	do.	59⅛	5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	96
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅛	200	Adams Ex.	61⅛
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	75⅛	100	do.	61⅛
25,000	do.	75⅛	100	Pacific Mail	37⅛
25,000	Vir. St. 6s, n.	72⅛	5	do.	36
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	47⅛	100	do....bet. call	36⅛
5,000	do.	47⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	96⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	21⅛	100	do.	96⅛
10,000	do...bet. call	21⅛	100	Erie R....bet. call	25
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	93⅛	40	Reading	96⅛
19,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	82⅛	200	L. S. & M. So. R.	86⅛
10,000	do.	82⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
10,000	do...bet. call	83	100	do....bet. call	73⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc	79	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	97⅛	100	do.....s60	87
			300	Chi. & R. I.	119⅛
1,000	do.	97⅛	100	do.	119⅛
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	82⅛	140	Morris & Essex	89⅛
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104	100	do....bet. call	89⅛
			81	Tol., W. & W.	43⅛
1,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	93	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	93⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	20⅛
			100	do.	20⅛
4,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	94	100	do.	20⅛
			300	Bos., H. & Erie R	5⅛

WEDNESDAY, March 9—P. M.

On the opening of business this morning the market for Gold looked as though the price might soon fall below 110 ₱ cent. The earliest sales were down to 110⅛ ₱ cent. But this was the lowest point. Before 12 o'clock noon, when the bids to the Treasury Office for a million of dollars were to be opened, the sales had advanced to 110⅝@110⅞@111 ₱ cent. The principal bid accepted was at 110.60 ₱ cent. After the awards the Gold Room fluctuated violently, 110⅞@110⅝@110⅞@111@111⅛@110⅞ ₱ cent. At the close of regular 'Change hours the quotation was 110⅞ ₱ cent. The prevailing opinion on the Street was that sales were not likely, for the present, to run below 110 ₱ cent., and this feeling imparted some firmness in the Afternoon to the Foreign Exchanges at 108⅜@108⅝ on London, and f.5.21¼@f.5.20⅝ on Paris. Some of the leading bankers at the close of the day declined to draw at 108⅝ on London, 60 days. The Sight sales were 108⅞@108⅞ ₱ cent. The Public Funds of 1867, 5-20s, fluctuated through the day at 107⅞@108@108⅛@108⅛@108¼@108⅛ ₱ cent., sympathizing as usual of late, with Gold, but not so absolutely governed by the Gold Room as for several days past. The other 5-20s and also the 10-40s ruled in proportion, or in correspondence with the 1867s. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were relatively firmer and sold 3@3¼ ₱ cent. higher than Gold.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were again firm in price and active in most of the dealings; the Railway Bonds were also firm, though the actual business at the Boards was not very large, and the New-York and Harlem Railway Stocks were strong, and the quotations at the close of the Boards were higher than yesterday, as against a continued bearish speculation on several of the more prominent Roads, chief of which is the Northwest line, whose Common Stock is exciting much interest on the Exchange. The traffic of the line shows another decrease of nearly fifty thousand dollars for the first week in March, though this fact is passed over as a mere incident in the business of the season and the Stock goes up on the announcement. The rumor gains credence that the direction of the Road will be revolutionized at the annual meeting of the proprietary in June, and its administration wholly separated from the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, with which the Executive was joined after the death of Mr. Keep last Summer. Against a dissolution of this hasty and unfortunate alliance a struggle may be attempted by the St. Paul interest and the *short* sellers of Northwest Stock generally, but their success at the June election is extremely questionable.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. There was a steadier feeling in Foreign Exchange and less excitement in Gold and other Public Funds:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108½
American Gold Coin	111⅜	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	47¾	48½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅜	96½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	94⅜	94½
Reading Railroad	96¾	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	119¾	119½
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73½
Northwestern Preferred	88⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	37	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅝	75⅝
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62⅝
Lake Shore	86⅞	86⅜
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29⅝
New-Jersey Central	103	103¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 9.

General balance yesterday	$81,693,681 66
Gold receipts	649,678 30
Gold payments	91,123 83
Gold balance	75,765,293 61
Currency receipts	255,283 88
Currency payments	120,792 78
Currency balance	5,413,479 47
General balance	81,279,433 23
Customs	548,000 00

BIDS FOR GOLD AT TREASURY OFFICE, MARCH 9.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		W. T. Hatch & Son.	
$200,000	110.03	20,000	110.75
Farnham, Gilbert & Co.		5,000	110.½
5,000	108.50	25,000	110.25
5,000	108.45	32,000	110.09
5,000	108.40	3,000	109.⅞
5,000	108.35	5,000	109.⅞
5,000	108.30	J. Moller.	
5,000	108.25	10,000	110.20
5,000	108.20	10,000	110.20½
5,000	108.15	10,000	110.21
5,000	108.10	10,000	110.21½
5,000	108.00	10,000	110.22
John Wilson & Sons.		10,000	110.22½
10,000	110.00	10,000	110.23
C. P. Bailey.		10,000	110.23½
20,000	110.01	10,000	110.24
H. L. Horton & Co.		10,000	110.24½
20,000	111.10	10,000	110.25
J. F. Underhill & Co.		10,000	110.25½
20,000	110.25	10,000	110.26
20,000	110.30	10,000	110.26½
20,000	110.35	10,000	110.27
20,000	110.45	10,000	110.27½
20,000	110.47	10,000	110.28
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		10,000	110.28½
25,000	110.10	10,000	110.29
25,000	110.01	10,000	110.29½
25,000	109.80	Trevor & Colgate.	
25,000	109.70	100,000	110.51
Blake Bros & Co.		100,000	110.38
50,000	110.25	100,000	110.66
50,000	110.30	100,000	110.20
50,000	110.35	75,000	110.30
50,000	109.50	Reed, Leo & Content.	
50,000	109.00	50,000	110.24
50,000	108.½	Turner Bros.	
50,000	108.00	5,000	110.28
50,000	107.½	5,000	110.00
J. B. Summerfield & Co.		John R. Lockwood.	
10,000	110.00	250,000	110.⅛
W. H. Ballyntine.		Humbert Bros.	
10,000	109.55	1,000,000	110.60
10,000	110.15	Thos. Reed & Co.	
		5,000	110.00
Total		$3,200,000	

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD, MARCH 9.

H. L. Horton & Co.		W. T. Hatch & Son.	
$20,000	111.20	$5,000	110.62½
Humbert Bros.		Trevor & Colgate.	
855,000	110.60	100,000	110.66
W. T. Hatch & Son.			
20,000	110.75	$1,000,000	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent., reg., 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108
6 per cent., coup., 1881	114	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109	6s currency	110⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	58	Alabama 5s	65
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	48	Alabama 8s	95⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	75⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	102
Virginia 6s, n. b.	72⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
Georgia 6s	83	Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870	100
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
North Carolina 6s	47	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	21⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
South Carolina 6s	87	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	98
South Carolina, n. b.	81	Mich. 7 ₱ c., War L'n	97
S. Carolina, Ap'l & Oct.	84	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Missouri 6s	93⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108⅛
Louisiana 6s	74⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	74⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	104
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gt. West. 2d, '93	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	86⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105⅛
Harlem 1st	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85	Atlan. & Gt. West. 1st	25
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	105	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	82⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	85	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94¾
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	100⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Del., L. & West. 1st	100⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	Col., C. & Ind 1st	82⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	59
Tol., W. & W. C. S. F.	77⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	107⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 1st, '88	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	123⅛	Hanover	108
Mechanics	138	Irving	130
Union	130	Grocery	115
America	146	East River	105
City	[illegible]	Market	120
Phenix	105⅛	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	104
Greenwich	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	145
National	[illegible]	Park	163
Merchants' Exch'ge	[illegible]	Central National	110
State of New-York	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Tenth National	104
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange	114	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Chatham	[illegible]		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100¾
City 6s, New	101¾	101¾
Camden and Amboy	115¾	116½
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛	57¼
Reading	96⅞	48⅞
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34⅛	34⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	48	48½
Lehigh Navigation	30¼	30½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅜	90

The American Coal Company of the Cumberland, Maryland, Bituminous Coal fields, on gross sales of Coal for 1869 shows a net profit of $97,581 on a capital of $1,500,000. The Company paid a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. in March of that year, $45,000, and the whole surplus earnings, on the 31st December, was $284,119. The Company are free of bonded debt.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned for

First week in March, 1869	$247,368 66
First week in March, 1870	200,317 38
Decrease	$47,051 28

St. Louis as a Commercial Center.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one who desires to understand the whole subject of his country's future should fail to seek the metropolitan center of that country. The question which puzzles the people, and even the newspapers, of late, is this—where is the Paris, the London or the Jerusalem of the nation? I know New-York has yet the clearest title to that claim. But of late St. Louis has spoken much, and often in her own behalf, with what truthfulness I propose to examine.

Chicago has been heard, Cincinnati puts in her voice, Philadelphia prides herself upon her strength and beauty, Boston calls herself the hub and others put in their claims.

Now, next to New-York, I am disposed to regard the claim of St. Louis. Before slavery died, this claim was not worth much. But that dead weight is now removed. Standing here, then, in St. Louis, an Eastern man, I cannot resist the impression that I am in the future commercial, if not political, metropolis of the land. A thousand voices conspire to enforce this impression upon the not very prophetic mind. I would make no invidious flings at the cheek of Chicago, the conceit of Boston, the cool silence of a New-Yorker as he points to a forest of masts and a million of people, the nonchalant airs of the City of Brotherly Love and the peculiar habits of the Porkopolis. Chicago has the railroads, she says; granted. A metropolis of railroads, without a river deep, pure and broad enough to afford drink to her present population, suggest the idea that railroads cannot make a city. Fitchburg, in Massachusetts, has more railroads than any New-England town. What does that bring her save the name of being Fitchburg? Shipping alone, which you have in New-York, can't make a city. Philadelphia may keep on annexing every town in Pennsylvania and Jersey, too, and that cannot make a metropolis. The pork trade flourishes in Cincinnati, but even so respectable a constituency as a gentlemanly porker who loves luxury, lives on the fat of the land, and is otherwise excessively aristocratic, cannot make a metropolis, but only a Porkopolis. In fact, no great cosmopolitan center can be made out of one specialty. Manchester is greater than London in its specialty, but Manchester's specialty must always keep it constrained, and prevent its ever becoming a center. Cologne with "seventy-nine well-defined, distinct and separate" perfumes, has made it the city of odors, but Cologne can never be a capital. Shoes make and kill Lynn at once. Lowell and Lawrence have reached their highest glory. Chicago is a depot for speculators in grain, and Cincinnati abounds in hogs, but this is the end of their glory.

New-York and St. Louis are alike in this. You will find every specialty in about equal proportion. St. Louis only needs one thing to make it to the West what New-York is to the East—railroads. She is not even an inland city. Light draught sailing vessels can sail from St. Louis to London. All that she further needs is age. Up to the year 1860 capital was slow to venture and settle down in this city. Save a few thrifty Germans, the population of St. Louis was Southern. This was her condition up to about this time, so that she practically is a city of only ten years' growth.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was laid out, Northern capital and Northern enterprise triumphed over St. Louis. Everybody remembers how she (St. Louis) was always mentioned at once as the eastern terminus of the road. No man, looking at the work to be done, *i. e.* to connect San Francisco with the East, thought of any other point. When the cable was laid, New-York and London were the national terminal. So were St. Louis and San Francisco the points of termination for the highway across the continent. But a mistake was made. St. Louis intrusted to the visionary and impracticable, although courageous Fremont, the work. We know not by what influences or management, yet St. Louis was passed by. Built at a time of great excitement in the country, the noble Lincoln could but incline to Northern interests, and so Omaha, the city of sand, became the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Chicago and the Northern States got the road, and the Union Pacific Railroad goes winding along the crazy Platte River to Omaha, the city of polar thermometers and snow-drifts. This mistake it is that, in my opinion, makes the Union Pacific bonds inferior, whereas naturally, these bonds being nearest the East, ought by all means to have been the best bonds. There is no reason in the world why Union Pacifics should not quote 10 ₱ cent. higher than Central Pacifics, but for the mistake of sending the road to Omaha instead of St. Louis. This mistake is about to be corrected. I propose, therefore, to briefly set before your readers some of the advantages of this amendment of the original plan of the Pacific Railroad. Let it be granted—a fact which I do not believe any one will have the hardihood to deny—that grand trunk railroads must always seek the shortest possible line between the two nearest metropolitan cities, and we have at once brought forward the best of our argument. The question now remains, What is the character of the country from St. Louis to the nearest tangential point where we are to strike the present Union Pacific Railroad? By all candid parties I believe it is conceded that Fort Kearney is the point where to touch the Union Pacific Railroad. Indeed, Congress has so ordered that it must not be a point beyond the 100th degree of latitude, a short distance west of Kearney. In this new line we may lay a rule upon a well laid out map and it will pass through Sedalia, Lexington, Richmond, St. Joseph and touch Fort Kearney.

Now, in the first place, let us remark that a road of the first class, of light and easy grade, already exists directly in this line, to a point from St. Louis to St. Joseph, and to some forty-three miles beyond St. Joseph toward Fort Kearney. Of these roads, I propose to speak particularly of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Road. It is one only of the roads in question, but running through the richest part of Missouri, connecting Lexington and St. Joseph—the former city the center of the richest, most extensive and best coal beds of the West, and the latter city—"St. Joe," as it is called in Western vernacular—the second and at present the most prosperous city, except St. Louis, in Missouri. Indeed, it is making tremendous strides, and aspires to rival St. Louis; and if the latter city does not march with a quick step she will find a powerful rival in trade in her sister city. St. Joseph lies on the eastern bank of the Missouri River, navigable for three thousand miles above. Vessels loaded at New-Orleans can navigate direct to St. Joseph without disturbing bulk. An extensive trade from all points of the compass centers here, and it is the commercial center of the rich Platte country. St. Joseph is probably the most extensive grain market found upon the Missouri River. Lexington, the eastern terminus of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, has become during the late war quite celebrated. For miles on every side, and away beyond Richmond on the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, the earth covers vast beds of the best of bituminous coal. Anybody that has traveled West and seen the prairie lands stripped of trees, and who know how every fireside, every furnace, every locomotive, every steamer, every factory, every city, every forge and industrial engine of every class, calls for coal, will understand the virtue of my remark when I say that it is more useful, and, I like to have said, is more valuable, than it would be were every piece of the black diamond solid gold. Over these beds of coal the earth, not only all the way to St. Joseph, but for many miles on either side of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, teems with all the wealth of agriculture. Orchards of fruits, corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats and every grain abound. There is not in all the world a region with a greater versatility of productions, than the one through which this road runs. One feature alone—the vintners of the West all know the celebrated Concord wine. Here vineyards of this succulent fruit stretch in every direction. The population and wealth of Buchanan County is second to none in the State, outside of St. Louis. I notice that a bridge is being built across the Missouri, in the line of the new road to Fort Kearney. This will be a substantial structure, capable of holding the ponderous trains which must come this way through Kansas, and soon to Fort Kearney. I propose at some future time to take up this subject, and show that on the completion of the link, viz., the western end of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, St. Louis will have the one end of the great Pacific Road, and control the Western trade. The directors of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad are just opening their line to St. Louis, and while I write the few remaining rails go down. I notice the bonds of this road are offered in your market. I regard them inferior to none, and I cannot see how, with the connections all made from St. Louis to St. Joseph, these bonds can fail to become as great favorites as any in the land. K.

St. Louis, Friday, March 4, 1870.

We leave our St. Louis correspondent to make his argument in appreciation of that great city in his own way, without, however, indorsing his depreciation of other points.—Times.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. The first issue of $500,000 has already been placed, and sales are being filled from the second issue.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into *interest bearing capital*; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Financial Agents,
No. 12 Wall-street, N. Y.

☞ MEXICAN BONDS FOR SALE, BY
GOULD, STRONG & CO.,
No. 26 New-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for sale at 97 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Tar, bbls	287
Cotton, bales	2,067	Pitch bbls	287
Dried Fruit, pkgs	48	Resin, bbls	307
Eggs, bbls	1,972	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	677
Flour, bbls	10,000	Beef, pkgs	6
Corn Meal, bags	3,300	Cut Meats, pkgs	754
Wheat, bushels	6,430	Lard, pkgs	372
Corn, bushels	1,600	Stearine, pkgs	20
Oats, bushels	8,501	Butter, pkgs	1,042
Malt, bushels	550	Cheese, boxes	186
Barley, bushels	450	Oil-cake, pkgs	200
Grass Seed, bushels	200	Peanuts, bags	260
Beans, bushels	573	Rice, pkgs	13
Oatmeal, bbls	200	Starch, boxes	1,350
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	120
Hops, bales	481	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	454
Hides, No.	251	Whisky, bbls	876
Leather, sides	14,369	Wool, bales	552
Spts. Turpentine, bbls	111		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—3 cases Machinery, 4 cases Scales, 171,000 lbs. Cheese, 20,000 lbs. Bacon, 750 bales Cotton, 22 bbls. Oil, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 392 pkgs. Tobacco, 26 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—3,143 bales Cotton, 42,338 lbs. Bacon, 50 pkgs. Dried Apples, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 7,480 lbs. Lard, 4 hhds. Cotton Seed.

By the ship *Edith*, for Liverpool.—18,331 bushels Wheat, 834 bbls. Resin, 1,168 bales Cotton, 56 pieces Cedar Wood, 30 pkgs. Clothes Pins, 30 pkgs. Bark, 87,658 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 1,449 Oars, 123 Poles, 162 pkgs. Drugs, 30 tons Cedar Wood, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 21 cases Linen Cloth, 47 tons Logwood, 731 Hides, 50 hhds. Lamp Black.

By the steamer *Tyrian*, for Glasgow—1,850 bbls. Resin, 52 bags Waste, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 30 tcs. Beef, 500 bbls Beef, 11,100 lbs. Bacon.

By the brig *Monitor*, for Oporto—505 bbls Flour, 3,600 Staves, 10,306 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *A. G. Grace*, for Oporto—500 bbls. Flour, 19,881 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has not varied essentially in price, but has been very quiet. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A more active movement has been reported to-day at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 5,488 bales for early delivery, of which 536 bales were to arrive, including 4,576 bales to shippers, 733 bales to spinners, and 179 bales to speculators. Also, 3,750 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling for March, 20¼c.; 1,100 bales do., for April, 19c.@19¾c.; 1,000 bales do., for May, 19c.@19½c.; 1,250 bales do. for June, 19½c.@19½c.; 200 bales do., for July, 19¾c.@19½c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17¼	17⅜	17¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	19	19¼	19½
Low Middling	19¾	20¼	20⅜	20¾
Middling	21	21¼	21⅜	21½
Good Middling	23¾	23½	23¾	24

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	6,151
Receipts last week	13,133
Receipts the preceding week	13,232
Receipts since Sept. 1	493,503
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	5,061
Exports since Sept. 1	231,415
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,479
Estimated stock here	57,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, at a shade lower prices. The demand has been almost wholly for home use, only a few odd lots having been taken for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,700 bbls. including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 80; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 85@$5 15; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 15@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 80
Extra State	4 85@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	4 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	4 90@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 30@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 65@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 30@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $4 25@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 25@$4 65 for Western, $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at from $2 35@$2 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, to-day, and quoted off in price 1c.@2c. a bushel. Some export purchases of Spring were effected, but in a very private way. The milling business was on a limited scale, and mainly in inferior grades of Spring; sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 23@$1 29; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 18, in store and delivered; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 07@$1 10; No. 3 Spring, small lots, at $1; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet at about former rates, though closing heavily and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,500 bushels at $1 02½@$1 05 (nominally) for Old Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@$1 02 for New Western, the latter an extra rate for very choice; $1 00@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 02@$1 03 for White Western and Southern; 90c.@95c. for unsound Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, $1@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 14,800 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 05@$1 11; and two rowed State at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and nearly nominal, within a range of from 95c.@$1 25 ₱ bushel; small lots of very choice Canada West were sold at the latter price. Oats have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 60c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 56c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 27,831 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 2,200 bbls. Flour, for Glasgow; 1,005 bbls. Flour and 21,187 bushels Wheat, for Oporto.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for since our last at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at drooping prices, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@2?c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 481 bales; exports, 26 bales.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for all kinds has been very limited, yet prices have been quoted about steady; 60 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands at 78c.@78½c.; and small lots of foreign within our range. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 28c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@81c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@ 0c.	33c.@38c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@3?c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	42c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, and quoted about steady, on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 307 bbls.; sales, 3,700 bbls., part to arrive; exports, 2,684 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request on the basis of 44½c.@45c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; receipts, 111 bbls.; sales, 235 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 07½@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has not been much call for any description; prices remain as last quoted. We quote Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@98c., in casks and bbls., Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Mennaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon, Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 60c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined, Yellow, 75c.@77½c.; White, 85c.@82½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has not been much movement in Crude, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The prevailing quotations have been from 15c.@15½c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 1,700 bbls.; 19½c.@20c., in shipping order here, and nominally 19c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 430 bbls. arrived. A decidedly livelier business has been transacted in Refined Oil, partly for shipment, but chiefly on speculative account, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported here of 7,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at from 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27c.; 2,000 bbls. do., April to July delivery, on private terms; and 3,000 bbls. do., April to August, also on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, March delivery, at 26¾c.@27c.; 1,500 bbls. do., April delivery, part at 27c.; 3,000 bbls. do., April to June, at 28c.; 5,000 bbls. do., April to August, at 28¼c.; 6,000 bbls. do., April to September, at 28½c.; 7,000 bbls. do., April to October, at 28¾c.; 5,000 bbls. do., May to September, at 28¾c., and 4,000 bbls. do., May to December, reported at 29½c. ₱ gallon, making the aggregate of the reported sales here 12,500 bbls., and at Philadelphia 35,000 bbls., the negotiation of which was confined to a few prominent brokerage firms. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 677 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,190 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. An enlarged export demand has been reported for Refined Oils in cases at the reduced figures of 34c.@34½c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 6,000 cases. Naphtha has been in limited request at 9½c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₱ gallon. A sale of 500 empty Barrels, for refined oil, was reported at $1 90 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered, and has been quoted rather firmer, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 670 bbls., in lots, at $25@$25 37½, chiefly at $25 12½@$25 25 for New Mess; $24 75@$25 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22 25@$22 75 for Prime Mess, and $20@$20 75 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. Mess, including seller March, April and May, at $25@$25 25 ₱ bbl.; Dressed Hogs have been scarce and quiet at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut meats continue in demand and steady; sales have been reported of 180 pkgs. at 10¾c.@11¼c., chiefly at 10¼c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at about previous figures; sales equal to 450 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12¾c.@13c.; Short Rib at 14c., and Long Clear, in bulk, at 13½c., ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower on a light business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12¾c.@15c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly 13½c.@13½c. for City, and 13¾c.@13¾c. for fair to strictly prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 750 tcs. prime Steam, including seller March, at 13¾c., and seller April, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quite but steady; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull, but not being plenty, is firm, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive from $28 to $31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,042 pkgs. Cheese is inactive at from 6c.@17½c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 186 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb	15@19

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb	15@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	15@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb	25@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	20@22
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb	6@12

SUGARS—Have been slow of sale at yielding prices; sales, 463 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8c.@11½c., and [illegible] boxes Havana at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@9¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c., ₱ lb. New crop Cubas about ¼c. ₱ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in quite moderate demand, ranging from 11¾c.@13½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9½c.; also, 37,500 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14c.; and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, but steady; sales, 270 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1, chiefly at 99½c.@$1 ₱ gallon; receipts, 876 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The main business to-day has been in Cotton and Petroleum. Rates have favored shipowners, the supply of room having been less extensive, especially in the steam line. For Liverpool, there were taken 6,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 5-16d.@7-16d. by steam, closing with 7-16d. bid, by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,100 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 30s.; 400 boxes Bacon on private terms. Wheat was quoted at 4d. by sail and steam, ₱ bushel. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat on vessel's account. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a vessel of 310 tons capacity, with Case Oil, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 9.

At One Hundredth-street Market, this morning, trade was brisk in good grades of horned Cattle, while inferior grades remained unsold. The animals in general presented a poor appearance, showing plainly the ill effects of the past stormy weather, which contributed not a little to the dullness of trade in inferior grades. Sheep in this market sold better than they have done heretofore for several weeks past, they ranged from 5¼c. ₱ lb. for light Western Sheep to 9c. ₱ lb. for heavy Canadas. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.; a few very rough coarse cattle sold at 13¼c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 17½c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 13¼c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

Merit & Burchard sold for selves, 32 Illinois from fair to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 51 Illinois common Cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., and again, 15 Michigan coarse Cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 48 nice, tidy State Steers at 15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 58 Illinois, rough and fat, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. 30 lbs., and again, 53 small Illinois at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for M. Ulman 13 Ohios, fair cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; and for Slenge & Co. 16 Virginia Cattle, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. L. Hughes sold for O. R. Wells 17 common Ohios at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Sigel & Co. sold for selves 98 Illinois fair Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, 33 Illinois coarse Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; and again, 15 Illinois good heavy Cattle at 16½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. W. Thompson sold for Coon & Co. 103 Ohios, from common to prime, from 14½c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 40 Illinois fair lot at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Ulery sold for Ulery & Goff, 85 Kentuckys, from common to prime, from 14½c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; Bright & Fagan sold for selves, 64 Illinois, from common to good, from 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 14 Michigans, Oxen and Steers, at 15c. for Oxen and 13½c. for Steers ₱ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.; J. H. Williams sold for self, 33 State Cattle, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. Kirby sold 60 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,030 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 16,800 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 66 Sheep, weight 5,900 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 101 sheep, weight 8,989 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,690 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Reid & McGraw sold 239 Sheep, weight 16,370 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; Hume & Elliott sold 113 Sheep, weight 9,430 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 126 sheep, weight 10,650 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 131 Sheep, weight 10,700 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 53 Sheep, weight 3,950 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Asbury & Leech sold 194 Sheep, weight 17,980 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham's weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending March 9, 1870: 1,441 Sheep; average weight, 71 to 84 lbs. ₱ head; range of prices, 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Trade improved since Monday last.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Asbury & Leech sold 134 good Ohio Hogs, average weight ₱ head, 177 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending March 7, 1870: 2,329 head of horned Cattle, 44 Cows, 477 Veals, 171 Sheep. Gross arrivals at same market for yesterday and to-day: 1,300 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 8 Veals.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE BOSTON ROAD, &c. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope is "temporizing," in the hope of getting a vote on the dogma of infallibility before the arrival of the French Commissioner. The German and Austrian Bishops, according to a London dispatch, will oppose the dogma in the Council. A Paris dispatch says other Catholic Powers, it is understood, will demand special representation in the Council during the discussion of the dogma.... The Spanish Cortes has voted to pay the soldiers in Cuba who share in actions against the insurgents, as for extra service....In the French Chambers yesterday, during the debate on Algeria, M. JULES FAVRE demanded that the affairs of that Province should be regulated through both Chambers and not by Senatus Consultum. M. OLLIVIER replied that the Ministry was in consultation with the Emperor as to the best method of bringing other departments of administration under the control of the Legislature....The French Police no longer permit M. ROCHEFORT'S friends to visit him. It is reported that smallpox has appeared in the political prison....The Conservative Association held a banquet last night in London at which Mr. DISRAELI was unable to attend....A growing opposition to the new Education bill is said to be manifest, especially among non-Conformists. The House of Commons, last night, rejected a bill establishing a rate for the maintenance of ministers' manses in Scotland....JOHN BRIGHT has gone to Wales for his health, and is improving....A strong speculative interest in American securities was developed in London and on the Continent yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, presented the case of one DENNIS HATCH, an American citizen, now restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government, it is alleged, illegally, and asked that this Government demand his release. The papers in the case were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. FERRY said he was of the opinion that Mr. HATCH was imprisoned "because he possessed certain knowledge concerning an effort to swindle the United States out of a large sum of money in the purchase of the island." A resolution was introduced, declaring the conduct of the Spanish in Cuba as cruel, inhuman and barbarous. The Finance Committee reported adversely on the Bonded Spirits bill. The Georgia bill, as it passed the House, was reported from Committee but not considered. The Funding bill was debated until adjournment, and during an evening session. Several amendments to the bill were adopted, but final action was not taken.

In the House petitions were presented from Pennsylvania laboring men against any change in the general tariff as suggested by the Free Trade League, and for reduction of the duty on necessary articles not produced in this country. Mr. MUNGER offered a resolution condemning the action of certain revenue officers in this City and elsewhere in abruptly seizing private property and papers, and asking for the authority under which they so proceeded. Resolutions were also introduced regarding the establishment of a postal express, and for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. The bill for the Air Line Railroad between Washington and this City was discussed during the morning hour. The joint resolution reported the day before in reference to economy in printing Patent-office specifications, &c., was further discussed, and finally passed without a division, with an amendment authorizing the Commissioner to furnish specifications and drawings to public libraries on certain conditions. A bill was introduced providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Independence by an industrial exposiion in Philadelphia; and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported to amend the act to complete the Gowanus Canal; to provide for the election of inspectors of election in Brooklyn, and to enroll the militia. A bill was introduced appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the Hudson River State Insane Asylum. The Foreign Bible and the American Publication Societies Union bill passed; also the bill amending the Kings County Jurors act.

In the Assembly several bills were passed, among them that relating to the business of pawnbrokers in New-York; one excepting New-York, Kings and Oneida Counties from the act relative to the fees of the County Treasurer, and that abolishing the Contracting Board and canal contracting system. A bill was reported making appropriations to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad half way; another to form the Twenty-third Ward of New-York; one relative to the appointment of a Marshal of New-York; one increasing the salaries of Police Court interpreters; and one to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, with amendments. A bill was introduced to regulate the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers. The House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. At the evening session the Cuban resolutions were read and laid on the table, and subsequently were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The new bill for the reorganization of the local Government of New-York City and County was introduced, and was referred to the delegation from New-York.

GENERAL.

The bill to remove the capital from Madison to Milwaukee was defeated in the Wisconsin House of Representatives on Tuesday night.

The proposed amendment to the Missouri Constitution, to extend suffrage to women, has been defeated in the Legislature after a three nights' debate. The proposed amendment abolishing the oath of loyalty was also lost.

The murderers of the PEIGHTAL family in Pennsylvania, BOHNER and BODENBERG, were hanged yesterday at Huntingdon, Penn. BODENBERG made a statement the day before the execution, which was read to BOHNER on the scaffold. The latter pronounced it untrue.

A Washington dispatch says the naval appropriations will not exceed $15,500,000.

A party of "Kuklux" recently entered Charleston, the future capital of West Virginia, and released all the prisoners in the jail, threatening the jailer with death if he resisted. The aid of the General Government, it is said, will be invoked to suppress this lawlessness.

The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad in Boston, yesterday, elected Oliver Ames, Oakes Ames, John Duff, John B. Alley, C. H. McCormick, W. F. Gladden, R. Hasard, Elisha Atkins, A. C. Lombard, O. S. Chapman, James Brooks, G. C. Dodge, Sidney Dillon, Fred. Nickerson and C. S. Bushnell directors for the ensuing year. The President's report indicates that the earnings for the first year may exceed $12,000,000.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER has written a letter replying to Gen. SHERIDAN'S insinuation that he (COLYER) wants the outrages upon the settlers on the border to go on.

In arguing a recent criminal case in Lexington, Ky., Gen. BRECKENRIDGE denounced the "Kuklux" as idiots or villains, whom he was ready to assist in arresting and bringing to justice.

Two partners in business in Forest City, Ark., had a "difficulty" on Tuesday, in which one of them, J. PRUITT, was instantly killed. ELLSBURY, who killed him, surrendered to the authorities.

The President of the Mississippi Central Railroad denies that the recent accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the officials of the road.

Private dispatches received at Washington yesterday report that Col. JOHN WILDER, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, at Kansas City, Mo., was killed to-day by JAMES HUTCHINSON. Death was instantaneous.

The Democrats of the two branches of the Legislature held separate caucusses last night, on the subject of the new charter for New-York City. In the House caucus the abolition of the City Commissions was discussed, the exemption of the Central Park Commission being the point of difference. It was agreed that all should be abolished. The Senate, it is said, desires to leave the Central Park Commission undisturbed.

A Court-martial in Havana has condemned Señors BRAMOSEG, VALDES, PONS, CISNEROS, RIVERO and VANIENTE to death for causing the riot at the Villanueva Theatre last year. Señors SANTACILIA, PARRA and LATORRE were acquitted. The persons named are said to be in New-York. Further insurgent reverses are reported.

The complaint in the Bishop case was dismissed yesterday on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to show that the defendant had caused the arrest of Mrs. BISHOP.

The funeral of Senor PAUL, the late Minister from Venezuela, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

The Governor of Minnesota has vetoed the Woman's Suffrage bill, because it was to be submitted to the women of the State, who are not legal voters.

The latest returns from New-Hampshire embracing 214 towns, leave Governor STEARNS' majority about 1,200. Rev. Dr. BARROWS, it is said, is not a constitutional candidate, and his vote is liable to be thrown out.

The organization of the Northern Pacific Railroad was formally completed in this City yesterday. From Duluth to Red River before 1870 ends,—is the promise of the New Board of Directors.

Democratic Canal Reform.

Experience has not justified any very lively hope of reform in the management of our State canals at the hands of the Democrats, and we have not, therefore, been disappointed at the action of the Legislature thus far during the present session. Considerably more than half the paid attendance of members has passed, and the only progress made has been to bring Senator HARDENBURGH'S bill "to abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract" to the point of probable speedy passage. A cursory examination of that bill is sufficient to convince us that the "Canal Ring" has no reason to find fault with it; in fact, we are informed that Senator JARVIS LORD, of Rochester, one of the shrewdest and heaviest contractors in the State, is strongly in favor of the bill, as is very natural he should be.

The suspicions engendered by such interested favor are fully justified by the bill itself. It repeals all existing laws for keeping the canals in repair by contract, and abolishes the Contracting Board; but it is careful not to invalidate existing contracts, except as hereinafter stated, or to impair the rights of contractors to damages. It provides that all existing contracts *may be* surrendered, and thereupon *shall be* annulled. This, of course, is intended to relieve such individuals as have made unprofitable bargains with the State; but those who have secured fat jobs are protected by the next section, which provides that the Canal Board may in their discretion cancel such contracts as shall not be surrendered, and that the contractor shall thereupon receive back the money deposited as security for its faithful performance, the amount actually earned under it, the value of permanent improvements made, and a fair compensation for tools, materials and implements. Right here is where the Ring will come in for a rich harvest. All these allowances are left to the discretion of the Canal Board, and those who can recall the result of the "stop and tax" policy of 1842, and the enormous damages and compensation paid to contractors, will readily see that under the present law their profits will be far greater if their contracts are annulled than they would be if permitted to execute them. When it is remembered that all but many of the existing contracts contain a clause authorizing the State to suspend them at pleasure, the true significance of the above proviso can be better understood.

Senator HARDENBURGH'S bill further provides for carrying into effect the suggestion made by Governor SEYMOUR to the Rochester Convention of the Commercial Union. It provides that there shall be a canal patrol or police, unlimited in number, and unrestricted as to pay, to be appointed by the Canal Board, and subject to the control of the Commissioners. Here is an almost unlimited source of patronage for the party, and a field of corruption rich enough to satisfy the most unscrupulous Ring. The people may rest assured that the opportunities which it presents will not be neglected so long as the State shall be under Democratic rule.

There are several other provisions of the bill of similar tenor, but of minor importance, which we will not allude to. The worst feature connected with it is that it is sure to be passed. It has already gone through the Senate, and on Tuesday was ordered to a third reading in the House by a strict party vote, and without amendment. So much for Democratic protestations of friendship to the canals, and of a determination to reform its management.

The Loss of the Oneida.

The interesting letter from Surgeon JAMES SUDDARDS, which we publish in another column, supplies all the information which is necessary to enable us to form an opinion on the cause of the *Oneida* disaster. We have still to hear the full story of the Captain of the *Bombay*, but his short statement doubtless contains all the important facts which can be brought forward on his behalf. He did not see the lights of the *Oneida*, owing to the particular position of the vessels at the time they approached each other. When he found that he had actually struck her, the shock seemed so slight that he felt assured no serious harm had been done to the vessel, and so he continued on his course. This is the substance of his statement, and it leaves him in a plight in which no true sailor will ever desire to find himself.

Dr. SUDDARDS enables us to arrive at a more vivid realization of the scene. The *Bombay* struck the *Oneida* full on the starboard quarter, and cut everything clean away, "as with a chisel." As we knew before, from the hour at which the disaster occurred, the wardroom dinner was just over. The collision swept away all before it, and when the officers and crew ran upon deck they saw a large steamer getting away from them as fast as she could. She was hailed by the officer on duty, but took no notice. Dr. SUDDARDS observed that a boat on the port quarter was still in its place, and that twelve or fourteen men had got in her. He and a few others joined this number, and after waiting until it would have been fatal to have delayed a moment longer, they cut the fastenings with their knives, and managed to get clear away.

As the party left the ship they saw a junk sailing past, and did their best to overtake it. But this craft declined to assist them, and when they turned round the *Oneida* had sunk beneath the waves. Less than a quarter of an hour had elapsed since she was first struck. "Of twelve officers eating dinner at table," writes Dr. SUDDARDS, with involuntary pathos, "I am the only one left."

A Court of Inquiry was at once summoned, and in due time we shall hear all that is to be said in extenuation of the Captain of the *Bombay*. There is no finer service in connection with any foreign mercantile marine than the "Peninsular and Oriental," and the Captains are specially chosen from hundreds of competitors. As we have already said, the Captain of the *Bombay* has acted in a manner which is happily almost without precedent. The passengers on the steamer are said to be ready to testify that the shock was not felt at all on board the *Bombay*—and it is now quite certain that the Captain and passengers were at dinner. On the "P. & O." ships the chief officers also sit down at the saloon tables, when it does not happen to be their watch. We may, therefore, infer that the *Bombay* was in the hands of a subordinate at the time of the collision. But this would be no palliation for the Captain's conduct in steering away after he knew he had struck the *Oneida*. Of course he was not aware of the injury he had done, but it was his duty to stop and ascertain. His neglect to do that has thrown over four score families into mourning, and involved him in an act which most people everywhere will regard as a crime.

The Pegan Slaughter and Its Apologists.

We can well understand how a friendly fraternal feeling, and a certain professional pride, quite proper in its place, should lead some of the army officers in Washington to uphold and approve the late massacre in Montana. They feel, and we all feel, that the Indians are a cruel and relentless foe who must be struck hard if struck at all, and that their brutalities are as exasperating as they are hideous. For all that, the Piegan slaughter, as actually conducted, seems to us wholly indefensible.

It is indefensible on two grounds, first, by reason of its needless barbarity and brutality, and second, in its retroactive influence on our new Indian policy—it was, in that, both a crime and a blunder. As to the first point, we need add little to what has already been said, and little to the emotions which the recital of facts arouses. We need not accept entirely Mr. VINCENT COLLYER'S version of the affair, especially as Gen. SHERIDAN has vehemently protested against its being regarded as the true story. But how much better is the official statement made to Gen. SULLY? The latter tells us that, of the 173 killed only thirty-three were men, "and of these fifteen only were such as are called by them young or fighting men," i. e., between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven. Out of the rest, no less than ninety were women, and fifty were children all under twelve years of age, "and many in their mother's arms." Does this account help matters at all? Gen. SHERIDAN replies by showing how "at least 800" whites, men, women and children, have been murdered, more or less brutally, by Indians, since 1862. Does the accumulation of all the Indian slaughters for eight years throughout all the Indian command, offset this wholesale slaughter of 140 women and children in a single camp of a single tribe? Or is it pretended that the Indian murders are commendable?—for surely we are not to regard that as virtuous in us which we shudder at in savages. Had the women and children been spared, and the braves been slaughtered—even though the affair was so one-sided that we lost but a single man—everybody would have applauded, as in the raids of CUSTER and CARR. But it is yet to be shown how, granting that the expedition was needful, non-combatants could not have been captured instead of killed.

It is, however, chiefly because of its injury to our new Indian policy that we now review this affair. The new policy has been distinctively announced as one of peace, protection and civilization. This policy could not and cannot furnish a cloak for Indian marauding; misdeeds of that nature must still be punished by the sword. But it is of the highest importance that in our hostile, as in our pacific dealings with the Indians, we have right on our side. The Blackfeet had committed many crimes in Montana, and Winter was the season for striking them; but by striking them as Red Horn's camp was struck the old anti-military spirit is roused, and the resolute efforts of the Administration to keep peace on the Plains through army intervention may very likely be foiled. It would be hardly possible, for example, to transfer at this moment the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and the sincerity of the desire expressed by officers for peace on the Plains becomes widely, though we think unjustly, distrusted.

The only plan finally possible for the Administration or the army is one of peace and protection. Mr. WILSON'S bill for promoting the civilization of the Indians and preparing them for the rights of citizenship, strikes the key-note of the true policy. Of course this is only possible with peaceful Indians, and the wild tribes must be treated otherwise. But we must not forget that those we now call "peaceful" were once "wild," and it is all but a question of degree and of time. The policy we cannot listen to, even for the wild Indians, is extermination; and any movement looking toward the latter should be promptly discountenanced and disavowed.

New-Jersey Taxation.

It is the boast of our New-Jersey neighbors that their State and County taxes are low and that when municipal taxes are high they exhibit a *quid pro quo* in well-constructed improvements. Indeed, in the matter of local taxation they are not as liberal as they should be, for city improvements are often improperly based upon what the property can afford, rather than upon an imperative necessity for expenditure.

The State tax of New-Jersey is a mere bagatelle. Aside from its war debt sinking fund tax, which levies three hundred thousand dollars annually to extinguish a debt now less than two million dollars, the only State tax levied for current expenses of the Government is one of sixty thousand dollars. County taxes are correspondingly low, but, like municipal taxes, too low for the best interests of the State. Roads are neglected, bridges are often out of repair, and it is only since the recent infusion of a generous flow of warm New-York blood into Jersey conservatism that any broad system of improvements has been attempted.

Yet the small assessments made by State and County do not bring with them that ineffable peace which a slave of the New-York Ring might suppose. Our Jersey neighbors are in a state of profound botherment as to the method of equalizing the collection of the moneys needed for the current expenses of the State, in all about seven hundred thousand dollars, or, say seventy cents per capita of the population. At present more than one-third—almost one-half—is paid by Camden and Amboy, or as now called, the "Consolidated Companies." More than another third is made up from receipts from other railroads and corporations, and the small remainder from official fees of one sort or another, excepting the sixty thousand dollars actual tax above mentioned. This condition seems to be Elysian. Unluckily it is not.

Gov. RANDOLPH, in his annual message, fully accepts the theory that corporate capital should pay all, or nearly all, the expenses of the State, leaving real estate, the "great agricultural interest," untrammeled. But he sees the inequality of the present system, and would propose to relieve it by extending the system of taxation over all the corporations of the State, especially "foreign corporations." Whether that epithet includes all the numerous railroads, banks, insurance companies, and manufactories conducted in New-Jersey upon capital belonging in New-York and Pennsylvania, we are not informed. If it does, Gov. RANDOLPH labors under the singular misapprehension that foreign investments made in New-Jersey are not a source of strength to the State.

Mr. LEON ABBETT, the Speaker of the House, has another theory. He would put the levies mostly upon real estate, exempting corporations from any special assessments for privileges granted, and even offering inducements for foreign capital to come into New-Jersey and build it up to greatness. He paints a vivid picture of the consequences of such a policy, added to the advantage New-Jersey holds in the fact that it is between two great commercial States, one of which must expand westward, while the other needs room on the eastern shore of the Delaware. The two policies are diametrically opposite, though both originate from distinguished Democratic sources. One would make personal property support the State. The other would give to capital almost an entire exemption, in the belief that a little favoritism shown to it would develop the values of real estate to a degree that would more than compensate the latter for its apparently undue burdens of taxation. Whether Gov. RANDOLPH or Mr. Answer be right, the latter has best comprehended the later history of New-Jersey, and justly attributes to "foreign corporations" a vast measure of that wonderful increase in New-Jersey real estate valuations which, in spite of a near return to the specie basis, is still in operation.

Some of the New-Jersey journals—among them the Newark *Advertiser*—have a theory which is neither Gov. RANDOLPH'S nor Mr. Speaker ABBETT'S, nor does it preserve the conservative traditions of the past. They urge that the taxation or the exemption of special interests is always an error, and that taxes should be laid "flat" upon all forms of property except those employed for purely beneficial purposes. The "Consolidated Companies" last year paid to New-Jersey, directly and indirectly, $386,838 48, out of the $678,908 73 required for the State fund. Can it be wondered that the companies own New-Jersey when they pay more than half its current expenses? Can it be wondered that the Legislature has just refused a charter to a competing road when the existing one is so rich in revenue? The Amboy people come with a moral prestige. For every concession they make to competition they can demand more than an equivalent in a reduction of their tribute to the State.

Not only in this, but in other respects, the Companies have the advantage in the argument—an unwise and unjust advantage. Some other railroads pay no tax at all, though they pay ten per cent. dividends to stockholders. Still others are to pay when their dividends exceed seven per cent. per annum—a very indefinite condition so long as stock can be watered. But the fact is there, and the Companies are the patrons of the State, assuming the rights of patronage. They cling to their taxation as a man would to his cash box. They have no desire whatever to change their relations. A year ago their monopoly expired by limitation. To-day it exists as strongly as ever by virtue of the taxation they pay—the quiet shrewdness with which they compel freight and passengers to pay it for them being wholly ignored. They have a safe game as long as it lasts.

What New-Jersey needs is a radical reform in taxation,—an entire departure from the traditions of the past; an open dissolution of the existing partnership between the State and the Consolidated Companies, and a fair "flat" taxation upon all values, whether real or personal, or whether held by corporations or individuals. Personalty easily evades the assessor. Real estate is always tangible. Corporate property need never escape. If New-Jersey would abandon that sweet morsel of "receipts from the Consolidated Companies," tax them fairly, and tax all alike, it would soon find that the rivalry of interests would equalize the assessments, and, with a Government as pure as it is now, would garner within its bounds a harvest of that foreign capital which Gov. RANDOLPH would tax and Speaker ABBETT would subsidize.

Congressional Printing.

Now that retrenchment in the public expenditures is the order of the day, we hope that the matter of public printing at Washington will be thoroughly investigated and reformed. There are many large leaks in that department which should be stopped, and we are glad to see that the subject is being seriously discussed in Congress. Millions of dollars are expended every year in the production and distribution of bulky volumes of very limited interest or value, the great majority of which find their way to the paper mills without perusal. The mechanical report of the Patent-office is an illustration of this. It is largely made up of engravings illustrative of the inventions which are patented, and is published at a cost of $234,000 a year, or one-half of the entire expenditure for printing ordered by the House. The volume possesses a very limited interest, and from the manner in which it is gotten up, an equally small value to the public. It is now proposed to print the report in a more condensed and intelligible form, and to issue but a small edition—copies to be deposited in public libraries and sold to individuals at cost. In this way it is estimated that an annual saving of $174,000 a year can be effected on this report. A similar course might be adopted with reference to several other expensive Government reports, without detriment to the public interest. The agricultural report is an expensive humbug, and might profitably be curtailed in size and quantity. In fact, very few of the large public documents are remunerative in the information which they convey to the people, and would serve their ostensible purpose equally well if their distribution were confined to public libraries and those individuals who are willing to pay cost price for copies.

We appeal earnestly to Congress to apply a vigorous retrenchment to this matter of public printing, and finally to crown their labors by abolishing the franking privilege, and thus relieve the mails from a monstrous burden.

Alabama Claims in a New Shape.

Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision in the suit brought against Mr. LAIRD to recover damages for the loss of a vessel which was burned by the *Alabama*, is important. It does not indeed decide the question of law as to the liability of Mr. LAIRD for the acts of that vessel, for the question which came up was only as to the right of the injured parties to compel Mr. LAIRD to appear and answer to their claim in a court of admiralty, by attaching his property. It involved, therefore the question whether our Courts of Admiralty could ever entertain suits against foreigners who did not come themselves within the reach of process. That is a question in which a great many interests and a very large amount of money are involved. We can recall one case, now pending, in which nearly half a million dollars are involved, whose result would be determined by this question; and with the amount of shipping coming into this port which belongs to foreign corporations, who could only be reached by the process of attachment, cases must be continually arising in which this question is involved.

The practice of issuing attachments in such cases has so long prevailed in the Admiralty Court in this district, that it is somewhat a matter of surprise that the power of the court in this regard should have been questioned. It has probably been caused by the decisions in the District Courts of California and Connecticut, holding that attachments could not be issued against the property of inhabitants of the United States who were not residents of the district where the attachment was issued. But those cases were based on a clause in the Judiciary act of 1789, and did not present the question which was involved in Mr. LAIRD'S case. They also rested, as will be seen by Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision, on a mistranslation of a clause in CLERKE'S *Admiralty Practice*. However that question may be finally settled, it could not affect this case, and unless Mr. LAIRD has some more substantial defense on the merits to this claim of Mr. CUSHING than the grounds on which he tried to set the attachment aside, we fancy that the latter will have his part of "the *Alabama* claims" disposed of satisfactorily long before his companions in misfortune arrive at that desirable result.

There are complaints that Commissioner DELANO, in the interpretation of the Income Tax law, almost invariably adopts the construction which bears most harshly upon the tax payer Some of his recent decisions admit of this view. Perhaps Mr. DELANO desires to hasten the abolition of the tax by rendering its administration as odious as possible.

The policy of retaliation with which the authorities of the Dominion threaten us does not find favor in the Nova Scotia Legislature. In our news columns will be found the response of Mr. ANNAND, the head of the Nova Scotia Cabinet, to the Ottawa propositions. Mr. ANNAND recently visited Washington to suggest a reduction of our coal duty; and his remarks evince a sound and liberal estimate of the situation. To Nova Scotia this country is a more desirable friend—commercially speaking—than the Dominion ever can be.

Gen. BRECKENRIDGE shows good sense, and a willingness to extirpate the last signs of rebellion, by his manly denunciation of the Kuklux thieves and cut-throats, and his expressed desire to aid in bringing them to justice. The South has no worse enemies than those who apologize for the Kuklux outrages by attempting to explain them away. They constitute a very ugly fact in Southern society, and their suppression is essential to the peace which must precede prosperity.

The "gold" movement seems now to have reached the equatorial parts of the fiscal world, and there is little latitude either way for those fluctuations which have tossed the speculators about so much latterly. The men of the gold rooms seem to be in what a sailor would call "the doldrums," where the trade winds do not blow, and cannot be whistled up. For the rest, it is certainly curious enough, after all the million arguments on the subject of specie payments, and the sure and undeniable modes of coming to that end, to see the thing itself coming about in its own way without any legislative help, and making obsolete such a quantity of the best financial arguments.

Western papers are quoting Mr. CHASE as Secretary of the Treasury, against Mr. CHASE as Chief-Justice, on the legal tender question, and really putting him in an awkward position. An old letter has been republished, written by the Secretary in 1862, urging the passage of the Legal-Tender act as a pressing necessity, and requesting the Legislature of Ohio to instruct the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for it, which was done. The letter takes precisely the opposite ground to that recently assumed by the Chief-Justice in his opinion declaring contracts made previous to 1862 payable in gold. We are not an advocate for consistency to the extent of clinging to errors, or resisting new convictions, but we cannot resist the impression that Mr. CHASE was nearer right in 1862 than he is in 1870.

The Secretary of the Interior expresses a wise and humane, not to say Christian opinion, when he says it would be cheaper to feed during their natural lives all the adult Indians we are now overrunning, and await the growth of their children brought up to agriculture, than carry on a general war with them for a single year in their own fierce and exterminating manner. It does not well become a great nation, which has done so much to liberate the African race in this country, to tyrannize over the remnant of the red men—the aborigines of this continent.

The old adage that "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways," is suggested by a bill now before the Assembly at Albany. It provides that "tenancy by courtesy" shall be revived as an offset to the wife's dower; that the husband shall not be liable for debts contracted by his wife before marriage; nor for debts contracted by her subsequently without his consent, except for the support of herself and children; that he may sell his real estate without the consent of his wife, or her joining in the conveyance, and that at his death the wife shall have dower only in the real estate of which he shall die seized. The bill certainly seems equitable, in view of recent legislation in favor of married women. There is no good reason why the rights of married men should not be protected to precisely the same extent as those of their wives.

Apropos of the "great popular reaction," of political sentiment over which the Democratic Press is just now jubilating, and which is predicated on the result of a few town elections, we can offset decided Republican victories in several municipal canvasses which have recently taken place. Rochester has just elected a Republican Board of Aldermen, and Munroe County a Republican Board of Supervisors. Batavia, in Genesee County, has elected the entire Republican ticket; Camden, N. J., Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Monticello, Ill., have done likewise. We do not claim that these are very important indications of political sentiment on general issues, or that they are to be relied upon as indications of continuing Republican strength; but they are equally so as the results of the recent town meetings, over which the Democrats have just gone into ecstasies. There was, however, a deal of solid political significance in the result of Tuesday's election in New-Hampshire. There party lines were closely drawn, and considerations of a general character controlled. The election of a United States Senator, and the popular indorsement of the national Administration, were involved, and the result may properly be interpreted as a fair and legitimate popular expression. Heartedly does and justly the apostles of the Democratic Press in regard to a "re action."

If, as some desponding people seem to think, our maritime commerce has been driven from the North Atlantic, we are not without a hope that another great trade way on that ocean may largely restore matters,—that the proposed new line of the Central Atlantic may come "into existence to redress the balance of the old." The logic of geography is in favor of it, since it would lead us directly into the midst of the Mediterranean States, and not that alone, but connect, on the same line, with the trade of the further East through Suez. It is, in fact, a route that has already made its own track under sail, and only wants steam to become one of the grandest of mercantile highways. The arguments of tonnage, of cotton, of coal cheaply delivered at Toulon, Venice, Trieste, Alexandria, Constantinople, are good, and hard to gainsay, and it is an enterprise to take the imagination of the most practical people. Whether it may succeed at once, or grow slowly, it seems certain of ultimate success, having all the "material guarantees" of two continents to encourage it.

The moderate course of M. OLLIVIER seems to be producing the natural result. The Rochefort *émeute* is passing into the region of the ridiculous, and there is scarcely anything left for his admirers to do. A few processions in his honor create no harm, and if they do express their lyric determination to "march on to liberty or death," they arrive at a different destination. Besides, the "Marseillaise" is a fine piece of music, and the Parisians are fond of hearing it in their streets. One circumstance indicates the temper of the city, more, perhaps, than anything else. The formation of a "Friends of Order" society shows that Paris is tired of being disturbed by continued alarms, and is resolving to put an end to them by force of public opinion.

The labor organizations have frequently been reminded that there are limits beyond which their demands cannot safely pass, and that there is a last resort of which employers can avail themselves. The removal of the foundries from Peekskill furnishes an illustration which is also a warning. What the particular demands in their case are is, speaking generally of little consequence. It is plain that they could not be acceded to without serious injury to the owners' business. Otherwise, the transfer of the foundries would not be decided upon. An important interest is driven from Peekskill by sheer necessity; the town is made to suffer permanently in consequence; and a large number of families will be compelled to seek subsistence elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"LOST AT SEA" AT WALLACK'S THEATER.

On the first production of "Lost at Sea" at Wallack's Theater, we intimated that the drama contrasted unfavorably with Mr. ROBERTSON'S pieces, and generally with the elegant order of entertainment it has been the worthy pride of the management of this house to produce. Since that time we have once or twice expressed distaste for the scene that constitutes the leading feature of the play, the apparent danger and the ultra-melodramatic character of which seemed to us objectionable and out of keeping with the position of the theater and the talent of its performers. Our impression as regards the risk received confirmation by a sad and almost fatal accident that occurred on the representation of "Lost at Sea" at Springfield on Monday night. It is nevertheless natural to suppose that in a small country theater, with a limited force and indifferent appliances, the peril might be far greater than in so complete an establishment as Mr. WALLACK'S. An investagation of the means by which the fire scene is presented at the latter theater discloses at once the simplicity of the means and the multiplicity of the precautions taken to avoid an accident. The central point of the conflagration is comparatively distant from actors and canvass, and were the flames from any unforeseen cause to be forced beyond their prescribed limits, the presence of a force of firemen sufficiently well supplied with water to suppress the most genuine outbreak would apparently bring it promptly to a close. To these facts—ascertained by a visit to the theater arranged by the management beforehand—we have much pleasure in testifying. We feel bound, however, to add that our opinion respecting the literary demerits and unsuitable locality of "Lost at Sea" remains unchanged, and that, for the sake of the true and permanent interest of this deservedly favorite house, we shall be glad to see it withdrawn from the bills.

Musical.

GOTTSCHALK MEMORIAL CONCERT.

The promised Gottschalk Memorial Concert occurred at Association Hall last evening. It was memorial in name rather than in fact. A reunion in which the poetic phrasing of RITTER, the crystalline purity of MILLS, and the piano-pyrotechny of SANDERSON, would have been displayed in turn might have brought back occasional reminiscences of the charm of the dead artist's performances to those persons who had heard him in a not distant past, and would have enlightened those who had not as to his genius as an executant and composer. Judging from yesterday's experience, however, the temperament and mechanical skill of Mr. J. EDWARD HANER, who gave the concert, were alike unequal to the task. The programme was the most representative part of the whole affair, and, without further comment, we must say, bearing in mind how little was done toward recalling the memory of the dead, and possibly how much was effected, where no recollections existed, to belittle it, that we wish the portion ascribed to GOTTSCHALK had been the work of another, and—in view of the questionable worth of the remainder—that the remainder had been GOTTSCHALK'S own. The artists coöperating with Mr. HANER were Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI, Mr. A. L. MORA and Mr. J. LEWENBERG. The pluck and merit of all had abundant recognition at the hands of a numerous audience, so that it will be understood that the unfavorable opinion expressed above in regard to Mr. HANEV relates exclusively to his fitness to fulfill a promise that perhaps no single artist could have prudently undertaken to realize.

S. P. WARREN'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. WARREN, assisted by Miss NETTIE STERLING, gave the last of his second series of organ recitals in Association Hall yesterday afternoon. The audience, we are glad to note, was larger than on any previous occasion. The programme embraced selections from SCARLATTI, BACH, HANDEL, SCHUMANN, SPOHR and LISZT. The Concerto No. 5 in F, by HANDEL; the *andante* movement in the Sonata No. 3, in A Minor, by VAN EYKEN, and a concert fantasia in D Minor by VOLKMAR, claim especial notice for beauty and effect. Miss STERLING won a well deserved encore for her admirable interpretation of LISZT'S ballad, "Es War Ein Koenig in Thule," and a canzonetta by HAUPTMANN. We are glad to observe that the regret we expressed last week at the prospect of this being the last recital, was premature, and that a new series will be commenced ere long. Mr. WARREN is engaged in a good enterprise, and merits all proper encouragement. It is fortunate that we have a few thorough musicians in the City, with the requisite courage to resist the demand for "sensational music," and in the end their efforts will surely be crowned with the only kind of success worth being proud of. While we may weary of too much solid food, it is certainly better for us than the wretched fancy compounds which leave behind them no pleasurable after-taste. And we say again that while Mr.

WARREN may not make his concerts "popular," he certainly does make them both instructive and interesting. The tendency to be "fast," in music, is as deplorable as when it exists in relation to any other subject. And we propose continuing to proclaim our belief, that it is, so long as the tendency is yielded to by those who disregard its evil effects in an unwearying race for "popularity."

One Hundred and Four Years Old.

A breakfast party took place yesterday under circumstances which have not been very common since the flood. Noah and his friends may have been so accustomed to "keep up" their own centenaries as to have made little fuss on such occasions; but since then the human race has been more moderate in its expectations of life—and even those diminished expectations are not always gratified. What a man thinks of the world after wandering up and down and going to and fro in it for a hundred years, we can only conjecture; but from all appearances the game can scarcely be worth the candle. In the antediluvian era, juveniles of two hundred or three hundred years must have had some better way of passing the time than going to bed at 6 in the evening, with eighty-five grains of opium stowed away safely inside them, and then getting up at 3 in the morning to breakfast. These are the original habits of Capt. LAHRBUSHE, *etat* one hundred and four, in whose honor a charming breakfast party was given yesterday by Gen. DE PEYSTER. To rise every morning at 3 o'clock is a development of human happiness which it scarcely seems worth living upwards of a century to realize. We have known people to find out a better way of enjoying themselves before they had passed thirty years in this perplexing and uncertain world. TITHONUS lived longer than Capt. LAHRBUSHE, and was after all very glad to be changed into a grasshopper. It is very discouraging to young folks of seventy-five or eighty, to see that the net result of living on to a hundred is going to bed just as the rest of the world is beginning to spend a pleasant evening. However, Capt. LAHRBUSHE is evidently a hale old gentleman, (if he will allow us to call him old,) and he seems to be gifted with that contented mind, which, as we know on high authority, is better even than General DE PEYSTER'S breakfasts, because it is a "continual" feast. Every guest wished the excellent Captain hundreds of happy returns of the day, and there seems a fair probability of their wishes being realized. Among other young gentlemen whom Gen. DE PEYSTER invited to meet Capt. LAHRBUSHE yesterday, were Gen. HOOKER, Gen. CULLUM, Gen. WARREN, Gen. BARNUM, Gen. VOGDES, Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. PLEASONTON, Major BUNDY, Mr. HAMERSLEY and Mr. ROOSEVELT. The party broke up shortly before the hour at which Capt. LAHRBUSHE usually retires for the night.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad held their annual meeting in this City yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors:

J. Gregory Smith	St. Albans, Vt.
Richard D. Rice	Augusta, Me.
Thomas H. Canfield	Burlington, Vt.
William R. Ogden	Chicago, Ill.
J. Edgar Thomson	Philadelphia, Penn.
George W. Cass	Pittsburg, Penn.
William G. Fargo	Buffalo, N. Y.
Benjamin P. Cheney	Boston, Mass.
Frederick Billings	Woodstock, Vt.
William Windom	Winona, Minn.
Samuel M. Felton	Philadelphia, Penn.
Charles B. Wright	Philadelphia, Penn.
James Stinson	Chicago, Ill.

The directors subsequently completed the organization of the Company by electing J. GREGORY SMITH, President; R. D. RICE, Vice-President; A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer; SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary. Arrangements were also made for the immediate and energetic prosecution of the great work. The first section to be undertaken will be from Duluth to Red River, and the expectation is that that portion of the road will be constructed before the close of the present year.

The Post-Office Stations—Important Changes in their Location—New Districts.

An important measure is soon to be carried into effect in this City, by Postmaster JONES, respecting the location of the branch offices, and the limits of their several districts. The Stations are not situated at present to the best advantage for the prompt distribution of the mails, nor are they located at the most convenient points for the public. New limits have accordingly been decided upon for the districts, and the various offices are to be moved to the most central position in each district. The following are the districts as rearranged:

The General Post-office will supply the part of the City below Canal-street, except on the west side above Franklin-street and West Broadway, and on the east above the Bowery and Catharine-street.

Station A will supply the district west of the Bowery above Franklin and Canal, and below Clarkson, Carmine and Fourth streets.

District B is east of the Bowery, between Catharine and Houston streets.

District C is west of Fifth-avenue, below Twentieth-street and above the line of District A.

District D is east of Fifth-avenue, below Twentieth-street, and above the line of District B.

District E is west of Fifth-avenue, between Twentieth and Forty-fourth streets.

District F is east of Fifth-avenue, between the same streets.

District G is west, between Forty-fourth and Seventieth streets.

District O is east, between the same streets.

District I is west, between Seventieth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

District H is east, (Yorkville.)

District L is Harlem and Manhattanville.

District M is Carmansville.

By this arrangement the Stations will supply equal sections of the City on the east and west side, and will be about equi-distant from each other. The work of the carriers will also be equalized. The branch offices will also be moved to new and central points in the districts, as soon as desirable places can be found for them.

Owing to the increase of population and the requirements of the City, this change has become necessary, and will doubtless be found a great improvement over the present distribution of the Stations. It is expected that the change will be completed by the beginning of Summer.

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. Head, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment.

Yesterday afternoon the obsequies of the late Lieut.-Col. HENRY T. HEAD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment of Militia, took place from the First Universalist Church, in Greene-avenue, near Adelphi-street. Long before the arrival of the dead the avenue and sacred edifice were thronged by friends and spectators. In the building were assembled a large number of the late volunteer army and State militia officers, among whom were Maj.-Gen. Woodward and staff, Brig.-Gen. Dakin and staff, Gen. Cooke, Gen. Fowler, Col. Mason, Col. Briggs, Col. Trowbridge, Maj. Baldwin, Maj. Schurig, and Post Wadsworth of the G. A. R., commanded by Capt. Pollard. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, Pastor of the church. The deceased soldier was dressed in full uniform. Over the lower part of the coffin was spread the American flag, and on it the sword, sash and cap of the departed. At 4 o'clock the coffin was closed and borne by six Sergeants to the caisson which was to bear it to the tomb. The bearers placed their sacred burden on the caisson, and the funeral train slowly and sadly wended its way along Adelphi-street, Fulton-avenue, Hanse-nplace, Atlantic-avenue, Flatbush-avenue and Fifth-avenue to Green-Wood Cemetery.

On arriving at the cemetery the body was carried to the family plot by the Sergeants and interred. The last roll of the drum and fusillade of honor were heard as the grave closed over the gallant soldier, and he was left alone to rest in solemn quiet.

Among the minor results of the division of Virginia is the apportionment of the *ante-bellum* State debt between West Virginia and the reconstructed State. Commissioners have been appointed by the authorities at Richmond and Wheeling to confer and report, and it is anticipated that a speedy and satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the authorities of West Virginia have manifested a commendable spirit of fairness, and a disposition to deal equitably, which will go far to expedite the negotiation which it was feared would be attended with great difficulty.

The Orange Charter Election.

At the charter election held at Orange yesterday Mayor FERRY, Democrat, was re-elected over JARED PORTER, Republican, by 252 majority. The Council stands five Democrats to four Republicans. The Board of Education stands five Democrats to three Republicans and one Independent. The Democrats elected two out of the three Aldermen, gained two Chosen Freeholders, and made a corresponding gain in the remaining offices.

WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax—Funding the Public Debt—Spanish Barbarities in Cuba—The Patent-office Printing—Status of the Illegally Appointed Cadets—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing for the most thorough assessment of the income tax that has ever been made. Special instructions are being issued to Assessors to see to it that every person believed to be in the receipt of income or property on which tax should be paid be notified of the Government demand, and required to answer the questions of the tax list in a full and satisfactory manner. The intention of Mr. DELANO is to secure the collection of this tax, as far as possible without evasion, so that its burden may be more equally borne than hitherto. People of all classes, therefore, who have made anything over and above the usual exemption during the past year, may as well begin to get their answers ready, as Assessors will begin during the present month, and will prosecute with vigor.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was taken up in the Senate to-day and thrown open to debate, after a motion to take a recess and to vote on the various amendments at 4 o'clock had prevailed. Up to 9 o'clock P. M. only three proposed changes had been voted on, the principal one being the refusal to increase the rate of interest in the second section from four and a half to five per cent., which was negatived by 40 to 8. A long, tiresome discussion, followed on the fifth section, providing for the payment of the interest at foreign money centers. At 10 o'clock P. M. the Senate was still on this section, which, after it had been slightly amended, it was moved to strike out altogether. This failed by a vote of 29 to 11. Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the eighth section that the national banks organized under the act may exchange the bonds now deposited by them as security for the new bond to be issued. Mr. CONKLING maintained that to compel the banks to surrender their valuable bonds for a four and a half per cent. bond, would be practical repudiation. At this point Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn, there being only forty Senators present, thus making twenty-one a majority. The adjournment was carried on a division. When the yeas and nays were called twenty-two Senators voted in the affirmative and nineteen in the negative, and the Senate adjourned. From the progress made on the amendments to-day it is rather improbable that the bill will be finished to-morrow. The disposition to debate among Senators is very strong, and the printed amendments, which have not yet been acted on, are as large as the bill itself.

SPANISH CRUELTIES IN CUBA.

Mr. POMEROY introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution intended to help the Cubans. It recites that the Spanish rule in that country and the Spanish treatment of prisoners have been cruel, inhuman and a disgrace to civilization. The resolution was simply ordered to be printed and to lie on the table, which will probably be the last of it, unless it should be entombed in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE PATENT-OFFICE PRINTING.

The House to-day almost unanimously passed Mr. LAFLIN'S joint resolution to change the system of printing and supplying the mechanical part of the Patent-office report. The features of the new plan were stated last night. The House accepted the measure gladly as the beginning of a Government book business, as Gen. BANKS tersely expressed it, in a handsome speech on the subject. The public will be better supplied, on the whole, than theretofore. The records of the Patent-office will become of higher authority, and their preservation in public libraries, courts of record and in the hands of private individuals will become more systematic and regular than heretofore. Besides, all this is done at a saving of $175,000 per year. Mr. LAFLIN has achieved an important and decided success, and in the face of the fact, too, that both his colleagues on the Committee were opposed to the measure.

THE CADETSHIP TRAFFIC.

The House Military Committee, to-day, examined two witnesses in regard to the charge made against Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, of having improperly disposed of his cadet appointments. This makes three witnesses who have been examined in this case, and the Committee have become satisfied that the charge was the emanation of pure malice and nothing else. The witnesses who were examined to-day said they knew nothing about it; that they heard it from somebody else. The Military Committee will probably make no further reports until they are ready to report on all the cases now before them. They will also report as to what measures are necessary in regard to the status of the cadets who have been illegally appointed. They will probably recommend that they be mustered out of the battalions. The Committee will also make some recommendation in regard to what proceedings shall be taken against the parties who have acted as brokers in these negotiations.

GEORGIA—THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Georgia bill was sent to the Senate yesterday, and at once referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which it was this morning reported back without amendment, Messrs. STEWART and RICE only dissenting. The former will make a motion in the Senate to strike out the Bingham amendment, which will probably cause considerable discussion, but from present appearances there is a disposition to avoid prolonged debate by the Senate. It is, therefore, not impossible that the bill may pass, so as to admit of the issuing of the Fifteenth Amendment proclamation by the 20th inst.

BILLS IN VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The Indian Committee of the House considered to-day a proposition looking to an entire change in the Indian policy of the Government, which was finally passed over without further action than its reference to a sub-Committee. The bill known as the Port Warden bill now pending in one of the Committees of the House, will be taken up and acted on to-morrow by the body to which it has been referred. The fate of the bill, both in the Committee and in the House, is very doubtful. There is a decided disposition to make a law on this subject applicable to all sections of the country alike, but the feeling in favor of passing a special measure for New-York City is not very strong. The Indian Committee of the Senate had under consideration a joint resolution for the sale of a tract of land set apart in 1854 by treaty with the Shawnee Indians for the benefit of certain Indians of Black Bob's settlement. These lands have been occupied for several years past by settlers, citizens of Kansas. The bill provides for the sale of these lands to the settlers at $2 50 per acre. The Committee were not altogether clear as to the legal right of Congress, and decided to ask that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for their examination and report.

FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The Air-line Railroad project was up again in the House to-day, but did not make much progress. Mr. INGERSOLL demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill, but it was refused. Gov. SWANN then proceeded to finish his speech on States rights, and against the bill. It is believed that the bill will finally pass, though the sentiment in its favor has been somewhat lessened by the great improvements made on the through line by its present management. The inconveniences of that route have been almost wholly mitigated, and it is now proposed to do away with the delay in Baltimore, by effecting the passage of the city by steam during the present year. If the agitation results in nothing else it will at least result in making the present route first-class in all respects.

INSURANCE TAXES.

A delegation from the New-York Board of Underwriters, to act in conjunction with representatives of the different fire insurance companies of the country, have arrived here, for the purpose of urging before Congress the remission of the tax of one and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of premiums by the fire insurance companies. They represent that the statistics of fire insurance companies show that the losses of the Underwriters amount to a fraction of sixty per cent. of their aggregate receipts, and that the expenses of conducting the business, including the item of revenue stamps, is about thirty per cent., leaving only about ten per cent. as the profits of the business. They appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow.

A STEAM-SHIP BILL.

The representatives in this city of the different steam-ship interests of the country are very much flurried over the new bill framed by the Treasury Department, which has been sent to Congress. The bill in question is intended to summarize and embrace all the various acts relating to steam-ships. Several changes are suggested, and efforts will be made in Congress to secure the addition of various amendments to the bill.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are: Gov. McCook, of Colorado; Hon. David A. Wells and Assistant District Attorney Jackson, of New-York, who are at Willard's; A. S. Barnes, L. E. Chittenden, F. A. Conkling, New-York; Freeman Clarke, Rochester: C. F. Longstreet, E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Thos. J. Hoffin, of Providence, and B. H. Epperson, of Texas, who are at the Arlington.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the President's State dinner this evening, Representatives Conger and Bowen occupied one end of the table and Representatives Wells and Loughridge the other. On one side of the table were Representative Griswold, Mrs. Morrell, Representatives Myers and Cullom, Mrs. Scott, Senators McCreery and Carpenter, Mrs. Grant, Senator Willey, Senator Ferry, Mrs. Washburn, Representatives Lynch and Jenckes, Mrs. Hoar and Representative Cesana; and on the opposite side, Representatives Hoar, Wilson, of Ohio, and Washburn, Mrs. Lynch, Senator McDonald, Senator Stewart, Mrs. Ferry, the President, Mrs. Carpenter, Senator Scott, Representative Morrell, Mrs. Myers, Representatives Hooper and Benjamin, and Mrs. Griswold.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations are now ready to report the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount is not over fifteen and a half millions. The Committee have made much progress with Consular and Diplomatic, Post-office and Army bills. The remainder, to complete the series, are those making appropriations for fortifications, rivers and harbors and sundry civil expenses.

PERSONAL.

Gen. QUESADA paid his respects to the President this morning. The interview was only of about ten minutes' duration.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

W. R. HARDY, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana; JED. P. C. EMMONS, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; BENJAMIN J. WATERS, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory; HENRY M. MARTIN, Assistant Surgeon in the navy; Master FRANCIS M. SHEPARD, to be Lieutenant on the retired list.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution of the Texas Legislature for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DOMINICANS.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition from a Mr. HATCH, of Connecticut, setting forth that his father, DENNIS HATCH, an American citizen, was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government. Mr. FERRY said that Mr. HATCH was a merchant in San Domingo, and a resident of a district over which the present contending forces had exercised jurisdiction alternately. Last August Mr. HATCH was arrested on frivolous charges, brought before a military tribunal and sentenced to be shot; but the sentence being referred to the Dominican Senate his pardon was ordered upon condition of his leaving the Island, which, upon attempting to do, he was prevented, being restrained by the Government and returned to prison. Our Consul there made numerous efforts to secure his release, but these efforts were all evaded. He knew Mr. HATCH to be incapable of being implicated in any conspiracy and looked upon his imprisonment as an act of arbitrary oppression. He moved to refer the petition, and also the message from the President, in response to the resolution on the subject, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the hope that they would take some speedy action.

To Mr. SUMNER'S inquiry, whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the Committee, Mr. FERRY replied that he would suggest to the President of the United States to demand peremptorily the release of Mr. HATCH, and if that demand was not complied with, to enforce it by our naval force in the neighborhood of San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER thought that it would be preferable to recommend judicial proceedings by the Dominican Government as to the cause of the detention of Mr. HATCH.

Mr. FERRY expressed his belief that the real cause of the imprisonment of the person referred to was that he possessed certain knowledge concerning an effort to swindle the United States Government out of a large sum of money in the purchase of that Island. Our Consular Agent having been expressly promised that Mr. HATCH should be released, and that promise having been flagrantly disregarded, he thought it better for the American Government to employ a more forcible argument than mere words.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE SPANISH IN CUBA.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of the Spanish Government in Cuba in its treatment of captured insurgents and of persons suspected of sympathy with the insurgents, in mutilating the dead and disregard of age, sex and condition, is cruel, inhuman and barbarous, and deserves the reprobation of the Christian world.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that if the Senator from Kansas purposed adducing evidence in support of this resolution, it would be well to bring forward evidence on the other side. He was informed that several hundred Spaniards had been shot by the insurgents; he understood by order of Gen. QUESADA.

Mr. POMEROY replied that evidence would be presented doing justice to both parties, and, on his motion, the joint resolution was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections. It grants twenty sections of land per mile on each side of the road. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

BONDED SPIRITS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution extending the time for a withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. BAYARD, on behalf of the minority of the Finance Committee, expressed the hope that the recommendation of the majority that the bill should not pass, would not be the sense of the Senate when the measure came up for action.

ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress. He said the Committee had instructed him to report it back with a statement that the conditions annexed to the bill, except the first, were the same which were annexed to the bills recognizing Virginia and Mississippi as entitled to representation, and which the Senate had twice adopted, the Committee believing it unnecessary to insist upon their own views in reference to those conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the recent report of the Committee relative to the election of State officers.

Mr. THAYER inquired if there was a minority report on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied there was not.

Mr. STEWART wished to have it understood that several members of the Committee did dissent, and the fact would be known at the proper time.

Subsequently Mr. TRUMBULL made an ineffectual effort to take up the Georgia bill so as to dispose of it at once.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN objected, as debate would have the effect of delaying the regular order, which was the Funding bill.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill was then resumed, and the motion of Mr. DAVIS to recommit the bill with instructions was defeated without a division. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. CORBETT to strike out the provision of foreign agencies, debate was continued upon the general subject.

Mr. SCOTT advocated the propositions of which he had given notice, first, that the new bonds should be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and second, that the negotiation should be open to the inspection of the public. When, for instance, a thousand dollar note was disposed of, he wanted the proceeds to go directly into the Treasury and not into the hands of private bankers interested in the sale of bonds to their personal advantage. He said our own people understood the loan, that it did not need to be popularized; and, if it did, the national banks could be made use of, for they were bound to dispose of all disposable duties free of cost. He asserted his determined opposition to the idea of paying in the monarchies of Europe one per cent. for negotiating our loans when we had paid only three-fourths of one per cent. for our loan at a time when national gloom and disaster threatened to overspread the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said in regard to the one per cent. commission, the expenses attending the loan included not merely the agency of bankers, but the cost of printing, engraving and expressage. Whether one per cent. or one-half per cent. was allowed, he was entirely confident that no more would be asked than was indispensably necessary. Upon the proposition for a substitution of bonds by the banks, he thought it neither fair nor honest to compel the Banks to accept of a security that would be less valuable than that which the Government now held for the redemption of their bills. If the banks were not taxed enough, they ought to be taxed more, but their securities should be left whole, so that no one who has made an investment in a banking institution may have cause to complain of Congress.

Mr. POMEROY suggested an amendment which he proposed to offer, and the reasons therefor.

Mr. FOWLER read an argument on the finances, after which an amendment by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to the first section, to insert the words "not exceeding," in order that the rate of interest may be less, but shall not exceed five per cent., was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then moved to amend the second section so as to make the rate of interest on the four hundred millions of bonds therein provided for not exceeding five, instead of four and a half per cent.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, believing that to say the rate shall not exceed five per cent. was equivalent to saying that should be the entire rate. He was in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury ample power, believing that such a course would enable the Government to borrow at four and a half per cent.

Mr. SPRAGUE thought the policy of fixing an arbitrary rate of interest for a number of years was a bad one, as it might be possible in the meantime, to fund the debt at a lower rate.

The amendment of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was then voted down by yeas 8, nays 40.

The yeas were—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Ferry, Johnston, Morrill of Vermont, and Stockton.

The question was then stated to be upon Mr. CORBETT'S amendment to strike out the fifth section, which provides for the payment of the coupons at European agencies,

Messrs. CORBETT, SUMNER, CHANDLER and CAMERON favored the amendment upon considerations of national dignity and propriety, believing that foreign capitalists should not be appealed to and that the loan should be recognized at home and abroad as an American loan.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE PROPOSED TUNNELS UNDER THE RIVERS.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill giving the consent of Congress to the laying of tubes or tunnels across the East River from Brooklyn to New-York, and across the North River from New-York to New-Jersey, and making them post roads when constructed, was taken up. The Senate Committee amendment requiring the tunnels to be so constructed as not to obstruct or impair navigation was agreed to, and also an amendment directing that the work shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War. The bill then passed.

THE FUNDING BILL AGAIN.

The Funding bill being taken up, Mr. SHERMAN, with a view of meeting the objections to the fifth section, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the coupons of any portion of the four per cent. bonds payable at the office of an authorized agent of the United States, in either the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam or Frankfort.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the whole proposition, remarking that the emission of securities in the currency of a foreign nation as proposed, and the establishment of foreign American agencies, were without precedent, and he had not heard an argument which, in his opinion, was sufficient to induce the Senate to agree to the proposition. In reply to what had been said about the importance of the bill, he wished to say that if the bill had gone down to the sepulchre of unconsidered bills, or had never been presented, the fact would not have been one to be regretted, as all requisite authority to the Secretary of the Treasury for refunding the public debt already existed in the statutes of 1865, and April 12, 1866.

Mr. SHERMAN thought no Secretary of the Treasury would attempt to negotiate a loan under the general provisions of the statutes referred to. He proceeded to show that, by paying the interest abroad, through the proposed foreign agencies, a large saving would be effected, because the people of other nations would sooner have a four per cent. loan where the interest was payable in their own currency, than a five per cent. loan with the interest payable in our own.

Mr. CONKLING stated that the establishment of foreign agencies, as proposed by the bill, would compel the shipment abroad, every six months, of some twenty-five millions of specie.

Mr. SPRAGUE referred to some of the inconveniences attending the shipments, arguing that, in case of a foreign war, the insurance on this specie would rise from five to ten per cent.; that it would be liable to capture, the payment of the coupons jeopardized, and the credit of the country endangered. He favored the retention of all surplus capital as needed by the business interests of the country.

The amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN was then adopted by yeas 30, nays 10.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to the assertion that it would be derogatory to our national character to make the coupons payable abroad, said the bill contemplated the negotiation of a large part of the bonds in foreign countries. By making the coupons payable abroad, the saving of interest would be very large. The masses in Europe whom we expect to take our bonds will look at the matter exactly as would we ourselves if we were buying bonds, the coupons of which were to be payable in Amsterdam or Paris. We would prefer taking a lower rate of interest rather than be subjected to the trouble and expense of getting our interest from abroad. Therefore, if our interests were to be subserved by paying the interest abroad we should take a practical view of the matter and not allow any feeling of pride to interfere with it.

Mr. CAMERON made some general remarks in which he gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all the fractional currency by the 1st of July.

The Senate then voted upon Mr. CORBETT'S motion to strike out the fifth section, authorizing foreign agencies, which was agreed to by 29 yeas to 11 nays.

The amendment proposed by Mr. SCOTT, requiring the negotiation of the bonds by the officers of the Treasury alone, and all exchanges or sales to be made by public bids, was then rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, pending which the Senate, at 10¼ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Appropriations, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what public buildings not yet commenced, for which estimates had been submitted this session, are necessary to be commenced next fiscal year, and what buildings now in process of construction require the work to be continued. Adopted.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. DAWES asked to report and have put upon its passage the bill to pay to the family of the late EDWIN M. STANTON one year's salary as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. VAN TRUMP objected.

LABORING MEN ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. WOODWARD presented petitions of 1,135 laboring men of his district, remonstrating against any change in the general tariff as suggested by the Free Trade League, and asking for a reduction of the duty on tea, coffee and other necessary articles not produced in this country, and such readjustment of duty on articles made in this country as will sustain home industry. He remarked that these petitions were entitled to most respectful consideration, and that he intended having debate on the Tariff bill to express his own views on the subject of wages and labor.

THE RECENT REVENUE SEIZURES.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution reciting statements in the public Press, mentioning the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald* and *Sun*, in reference to unjustifiable actions of the Internal Revenue officials in New-York and elsewhere, and that public opinion is outraged by continued acts of aggression on the rights of citizens and tax payers; and calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for statements as to the authority under which his subordinate officers have recently seized upon private property and private papers in New-York and elsewhere without affording the owners thereof immediate information as to the cause of such seizures. Mr. JENCKES objected.

POSTAL EXPRESS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution directing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, in order that small packages may be sent over the principal mail routes at reasonable rates. Adopted.

REWARDS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a joint resolution for advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. Referred.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The bill for the Air Line Railroad between New-York and Washington, came up as the business of the morning hour. Various amendments as to corporators and as to details were offered and agreed to.

Mr. KERR moved to postpone the bill till Thursday, the 31st of March. Rejected by 51 to 63.

Mr. INGERSOLL was explaining and advocating the bill, when Mr. WOOD remarked, that, if the bill was passed, he would guarantee to give to its corporators twenty millions for their franchise. Mr. INGERSOLL replied that the franchise would not be worth five millions, and he did not understand why the gentleman from New-York should offer fifteen millions in addition.

Mr. WOOD—There is a big swindle in this bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL would guarantee that the gentleman from New-York could have the franchise for one million.

Mr. WOOD—I will guarantee to raise in the City of New-York ten millions for the privileges granted in this bill.

Mr. COX—I raise the point of order that it is not in order to put up franchises at auction on this floor, either for one million or twenty millions.

Mr. INGERSOLL—The gentleman from New-York (Mr. WOOD) knows very well that his proposition is mere brag.

Mr. WOOD—If the gentleman from Illinois will permit me I will say only three words. I can assure him that I am entirely sincere in saying that the franchise proposed to be given to a few men by this bill, will in Wall-street command a capital of twenty millions as a bonus.

Mr. BURCHE—I want to know whether the gentleman from Illinois has the right to sell this charter?

Mr. INGERSOLL—I have as much right to offer to sell it as the gentleman from New-York has to offer to buy it. No sort of brag, or buncomb or braggadocia will accomplish anything here. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—Then I hope my friend from Illinois will withdraw his bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—I would like to accommodate my amiable friend, (Mr. COX,) but I cannot withdraw the bill. The corporators named in this bill do not want to sell the franchise, but intend to build the road, and that is why these objections are made.

Mr. SWANN—Have the corporators named in this bill been consulted by the honorable chairman, and agreed to accept the trust?

Mr. INGERSOLL—They have not been consulted by me.

Mr. SWANN—What information has the gentleman that they will build this road?

Mr. INGERSOLL—The Committee that reported this bill is not trifling with the House. The Committee supposes that these corporators are men of capital and business energy.

Mr. COX—I would like to suggest an amendment, which I think would carry this bill through Congress.

Mr. INGERSOLL—It looks very much as if it were going through now.

Mr. COX—I wish to suggest to the gentleman to strike out all these names of corporators, and insert the names of members of Congress. It will then go through with a bulging majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—I will yield to the gentleman to make that motion. [Laughter.]

After further discussion, Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it by a vote of 67 to 71.

Mr. SWANN addressed the House in opposition to the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for it, that the line of railroad now existing between New-York and Washington, was sufficient for all the needs of travel and commerce, and was managed as liberally as any railroad in the country; and also arguing that the exercise of such power by Congress would interfere most disastrously with the large capital that the States and the people had already invested in great works of internal improvement by creating a forced opposition with the aid, countenance and sympathy of the general Government to favor one interest at the expense of another. Before concluding his remarks the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule devoting exclusively to the business of the District of Columbia, when claimed by that Committee, the third Friday in each month, from 2 o'clock P. M. till the adjournment. After a brief discussion the rule was adopted.

REFORM IN PRINTING.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing, in reference to printing Patent-office specifications, &c.

Mr. JENCKES, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, spoke at length in favor of the joint resolution, saying it had the concurrence of that Committee and of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. CAKE, a member of the Printing Committee, opposed the joint resolution as adverse to the interest of inventors, and because it was nowhere shown that its result would be even economical. He therefore warned the House not to go into this thing rashly.

Mr. MUNGEN, another member of the Printing Committee, also opposed the resolution. He charged that there was a big job of printing, engraving and lithographing concealed in it. All that the inventors of the country wanted was the Patent-office reports as at present gotten up.

Mr. BANKS regarded the joint resolution as a very important one. In the first place it was the beginning of the abandonment of that expensive practice of printing books by the Government. He did not know but that the same system should be applied to the agricultural reports. The Patent-office reports were a sort of encyclopedia of inventions, and there would be as much sense in distributing single volumes of an encyclopedia to various individuals as to distribute annual volumes of the Patent-office Report among the people. He ventured to say that, outside of the Government offices, there was not a complete set of these Patent-office reports in the whole country. Where was any inventor now able to find an encyclopedia of invention where he could find all that ever had been done in any particular line of invention? Therefore, it was that he favored the resolution to print one hundred copies of complete specifications of each patent, to be deposited in the State libraries, where inventors could have access to them. That system would multiply inventions, relieve the country of the unwise and wasteful distribution of public books, and by the saving in expenses of the mails, permit a reduction of the rates of letter postage.

Mr. JENCKES offered an amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to furnish also a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library that will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the Patent-office, and that will keep them for convenient access to the public. Agreed to.

Mr. LAFLIN remarked that each additional set would cost $244.

Mr. POTTER advocated the joint resolution as not only as right in itself but as initiating a better system of printing public documents.

Mr. KERR also supported it, but thought that provision should be made to have one copy deposited in each Congressional district, so that they would be in reach of all the mechanics of the country.

Finally, the joint resolution was passed without a division.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. LOGAN then proposed to call up the special order, being the bill to reduce the number of officers of the army.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested the pressing necessity that there was for the passage of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that as soon as the army bill was out of the way, he proposed to press the consideration of the tariff and tax bills as special orders.

Mr. LOGAN said he would yield a few moments for the introduction of bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MORRILL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding a national exposition of arts, manufactures and products of mines in Philadelphia in 1876. Referred.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill for the auditing and payment of claims of loyal citizens in the late rebel States; also, to provide homesteads for colored people in the Southern States. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to regulate mileage. Recommitted:

It reduced mileage from twenty to ten cents per mile, and required travel by the shortest practicable route.

Mr. TANNER from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company. Recommitted.

Mr. ARNELL from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill amendatory of the act establishing the Bureau of Education. Recommitted.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. LOGAN moved that the bill for the reduction of the number of army officers, might be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The House then at 4 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

Funeral of Senor Paul, Late Minister from Venezuela.

The funeral of the late Señor J. J. PAUL, late Minister from Venezuela, who died at Washington of apoplexy, took place yesterday morning from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Messrs. Royal Phelps, S. Michelena, J. C. Tracl, Consul of Peru; Jose Valiente, Gen. Arizmendi and Señor Flores, Minister of Ecuador, were pall-bearers. The following gentlemen represented the family of the deceased: IMANUEL MENNOZ, of Castor; ANDREW HERANDEZ, EMILIO DE LAS CASAS, Consul of Venezuela. The remains were placed in an elaborately wrought casket, rich with silver mountings, which was sustained on funeral chairs before the High Altar, in the beauteous Church of the Jesuit Fathers. Four large tapers were placed near the casket, which had no floral decorations. Father DES LUTHES celebrated a low mass. On the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, the body was borne to Calvary Cemetery for interment. A goodly number of carriages were present.

The Bishop Case—The Complaint Dismissed on Technical Grounds.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. BEECH, the counsel for the defendants, JONES and STREET, in the action brought against them by Mrs. BISHOP, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the defendants had procured the arrest of the plaintiff. After argument on the motion, Judge VAN BRUNT said the only evidence in the case tending to prove that the arrest of plaintiff was by the direction or procurement of the defendants, was the fact that, after the arrest had been made, they paid the expenses incurred by the officer in making it, and that they also attended at the Station-house and gave a statement of the circumstances attending the procuring of the goods by Mrs. BISHOP. This

THE FULLERTON TRIAL.

Commissioner Osborn, Ex-Chamberlain Murray and James Gulick on the Stand—The Alleged Attempt to Black-Mail Collector Smith—Letter of M. Fullerton Opposing Belknap's Attempts at Settlement.

The United States Circuit Court room was again crowded yesterday, by members of the Bar and others interested in the result of the pending trial against ex-Judge FULLERTON. At 11 A. M. the Justices (WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD) took their seats on the bench.

United States Commissioner JOHN G. OSBORN was recalled as a witness, and his examination was continued by District Attorney PIERREPONT.

Commissioner OSBORN'S testimony was, in substance, that he was introduced to BELKNAP by Mr. FULLERTON about the 1st of June, 1868, but that he (F.) then said nothing as to his relations with him. He testified, also, to having known Mr. FULLERTON since 1860; that they were both from Orange County, N. Y.; that when witness came to this City he read law with a firm having an office in the same building with Mr. FULLERTON, and that he (witness) had the use of his library; that Mr. FULLERTON interceded to get for him his present position as Commissioner; and that he reposed the highest confidence in Mr. FULLERTON'S word. He (F.) informed him (witness) that the Secretary of the Treasury had no confidence in the manner in which the then District Attorney COURTNEY was conducting his official duties, especially in the conduct of prosecutions in liquor cases, and that the time would come when they would have to strike at Mr. C. Witness did not remember having seen Dr. BLAISDELL at FULLERTON'S office. On one occasion BLAISDELL came to witness to get him to go to No. 21 Broadway, (BELKNAP'S office,) to take affidavits of certain witnesses; he (BELKNAP) said they would have bushels of such affidavits; he said nothing about BLAISDELL; FULLERTON told me at my house (as testified to yesterday) that he had come up to assure me that Mr. GULICK was a responsible party, and might safely be accepted as bail for Collector THOS. E. SMITH, when the latter was arrested; the subject of money was never mentioned by him in connection with the Smith arrest; witness knew nothing of it; Canada was not mentioned; noticed nothing peculiar in FULLERTON'S manner; witness supposed SMITH had been arrested by a regular Deputy United States Marshal; had no idea it was by a sham Marshal; could not say who returned the warrant of arrest to him (witness;) the warrant is without indorsement, and has never been filed; neither has the recognizance; Witness then stated as a reason why these papers had never been filed that he was in doubt, as Mr. FULLERTON seemed to be, as to the legality of the arrest; that BELKNAP, acting on the presumption he had the power so to do, had deputized one to serve the warrant who was not a Deputy United States Marshal; that he (witness) was determined to see to it, in future, that the warrants were put into the Marshal's hands for service, and that as the whole thing would, at the proper time, come to public notice, he saw no necessity for filing the warrants or the recognizances. District Attorney COURTNEY subsequently asked witness if he had issued a warrant for SMITH'S arrest. He (witness) did not deny it, but refused to give the information, for the reasons above stated. Witness also detailed how Mr. KNOX brought to him an affidavit of one GROPP, on which he, on July 1, 1868, issued warrants for SMITH'S arrest; that these were put into Marshal MURRAY'S hands for service, but that, at FULLERTON'S request, he (witness) obtained them from him, and gave them to FULLERTON; FULLERTON said SMITH was about to impart valuable information, and he (defendant) wanted to be assured of the legality of the issue of these warrants, in view of what had previously happened; SMITH was arrested Oct. 2, 1868, on both warrants; an examination was had on one charge only, and SMITH was discharged.

[The affidavit of GROPP was then read. It charged that his (GROPP'S) distillery was seized, afterward released, and that affiant paid $300 weekly to prevent any subsequent seizure.]

On cross-examination, the witness stated that beyond the reasons given him by FULLERTON why the arrest, &c., should be kept secret, he knew of no facts implicating any United States officers; rumors on this subject had some influence on his mind in leading him to comply with FULLERTON'S request as to keeping the matter secret from District Attorney COURTNEY and Marshal MURRAY. The same state of circumstances influenced him to take affidavits at BELKNAP'S office, and elsewhere, instead of at the United States Court building. Witness stated also that it was not unusual for him to have applications for bail made at his house; that he even kept blank bail bonds there for that purpose. The further evidence of witness was merely cumulative.

ROBERT MURRAY, ex-United States Marshal, was the next witness. His testimony was as to the routine observed in the Marshal's office when arrests are made; how the warrants are filed, &c. Witness had no knowledge of Collector SMITH'S first arrest. The warrant authorizing it was never filed in his office. The July warrants were not served before the September following, 1868.

District Attorney PIERREPONT asked the question why so long a time intervened between the issue of these warrants and the making of the arrest, but the Court overruled the question. This witness was not cross-examined.

JAMES GULICK, the next witness, testified that he was a merchant doing business in this City, and that he lived in Yonkers, Westchester County; he knew Collector THOS. E. SMITH; met him in the Supreme Court building, June 13, 1868, when he(SMITH) told him he was under arrest, and solicited him to go bail for him, to which proposition witness agreed; SMITH, BELKNAP, BIRDSALL, DYETT, WINDUST and himself went to Mr. D. C. BIRDSALL'S office, in Broadway, where Mr. FULLERTON afterward [came in; SMITH was very much excited; he (witness) was introduced to FULLERTON in an outer room; Mr. FULLERTON sat down at a desk, on which were pen, ink and paper, and witness sat near him; BELKNAP spoke of settling the matter for $60,000, and FULLERTON told him he had no right to make any such settlement; BELKNAP, BIRDSALL and SMITH went into another room, and a refusal was reported back; Mr. FULLERTON said he was acting only as counsel for Mr. BELKNAP; witness could not say that Mr. FULLERTON heard the proposition that was made as to settlement; he and witness remained in the outer room; FULLERTON wrote a letter to Mr. BIRDSALL, who was in the other room with BELKNAP and SMITH, gave it to witness, who handed it to Mr. BIRDSALL in the room adjoining.

[Discussion here ensued between counsel as to what was the proposition as to settlement made by BIRDSALL to BELKNAP on SMITH'S behalf; but the Court declared a statement of it to be inadmissible, because it was not in proof that Mr. FULLERTON heard it. Finally District Attorney PIERREPONT asked the question, "Considering the distance of the parties from each other at the time, could a man with ordinary hearing understand what that proposition was, if he were in Mr. FULLERTON'S place at the time?" Witness answered, "I think he could," and on this reply being given, the Court allowed the testimony.] Witness then went on to state that the proposition was to the effect that Mr. SMITH should place $10,000 in Mr. BIRDSALL'S hands, as counsel, and also $20,000 worth of bonds of the Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad, the whole to be used in his (BIRDSALL'S) discretion; they then went to SMITH'S house, where the money and stock were paid; subsequently (Mr. FULLERTON having previously left, before the party left BIRDSALL'S office) they went to Commissioner OSBORN'S house, where witness signed Mr. SMITH'S bail-bond; the next day SMITH went to Clifton, Canada; saw him afterward, June 24, in this City; told FULLERTON SMITH had returned, and he (FULLERTON) desired witness to make an appointment for him to see him at BIRDSALL'S house on the day following; witness did so FULLERTON and SMITH met at BIRDSALL'S, went into an upper room, and were in conference for three-quarters of an hour; subsequently defendant told witness that this affair had proved to be greatly prejudicial to his character, and wanted witness to write a letter stating all he knew concerning it, which letter he (FULLERTON) would have published.

On cross-examination, the witness said he did not read all the letters written to Mr. BIRDSALL by Mr. FULLERTON when they were in separate rooms in BIRDSALL'S office; he read the first few lines of it, however, while it was being written, and identified a document produced while on the stand as the letter he handed to Mr. BIRDSALL. This letter Mr. JENKS then read to the jury. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR: I shall now leave, if SMITH has no disclosures to make; and I send you in this note rather than disturb you in your consultation. Put a stop at once to this talk about a settlement; for no one has authority to settle such a matter here. It must be done in Washington, if at all; and I doubt if it can be done there. You can try, however, and I will throw no obstacles in your way. If the Government will fix upon some amount which may be deemed to be the sum which the Government has been defrauded out of, and accept it in satisfaction, well and good. The officer will get his moiety, in such case. I will institute no other proceedings against SMITH while you are negotiating, and he can away on his journey, and the thing will blow over if you arrange the matter at head-quarters. If you do not, however, he must stand his trial, and therefore must give his recognizance and good sureties. I will attend to that early in the morning, or even to-night, if you wish.

Yours hastily, WILLIAM FULLERTON.

D. C. BIRDSALL, Esq.

This letter being put in evidence, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

The Alleged Poisoning of Capt. Alexander.

IRA C. GARDNER and his wife, who are held under a charge of poisoning Capt. ALEXANDER, were yesterday brought before Judge INGRAHAM on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The discharge of the prisoners was asked for on the ground that, Prof. DOREMUS having reported that no evidence of poison was discovered by his analyzing the intestines of the deceased, there no longer existed cause for the detention of the accused parties. In consideration of the fact, however, that Coroner FLYNN still had the case under investigation, Judge INGRAHAM adjourned the hearing until Monday next, when it is expected the Coroner will have completed his investigation and rendered his decision, either committing or discharging the prisoners.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange sales were well attended yesterday, and a considerable amount of property was disposed of by MOLLER, WILKINS & CO., JAS. M. MILLER, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold several lots of property by order of FERDINAND REED and LEWIS B. REED, JR., executors of LEWIS B. REED, deceased, as follows: Nos. 116 and 114 Canal-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth, lots 20 feet by 80, with three story brick buildings, which brought $22,800; No. 168 Rivington-street, corner of Clinton, consisting of a lot 25x100 feet, with a three story brick store and dwelling on the front and frame buildings on the rear, for $30,700; property on the south side of Forty-first-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, having together a front of 186 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet, which was struck down in three parcels for an aggregate sum of $52,700; property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Pell-street, including Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Bowery and 5, 7 and 9 Pell-street, which was bid off by J. H. WHEELER at $42,500 for the corner lot, including with it the two story frame houses Nos. 5 and 7 Pell-street, $29,850 each for the adjoining lots on the Bowery, $20,000 for that in the rear on Pell-street, the whole being about 75x129 feet, and bringing an aggregate sum of $122,300; and the house No. 66 West Forty-seventh-street, which was also taken by Mr. WHEELER at $63,000. The house on Forty-seventh-street is four stories high, with brown stone front. It was stated that premises on the corner of the Bowery and Pell-street, which were sold for $42,500, were rented at $6,000 a year. The same firm also sold the house and lot No. 318 West Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $6,925; No. 119 East Twenty-second-street for $18,250, and No. 319 West Thirty-first-street for $18,000. The first of these was a frame structure, and the others of brick, three stories high. Full particulars of size and location are given in the schedule below.

JAMES M. MILLER sold a farm in Westchester County, by order of the executors of SAMUEL O. BAKER, deceased, for $86,000. This farm consists of 263 acres of land, of which 175 acres are cultivated, fifty acres are woodland, and the rest pasturage, and is situated one and one-half miles from the Pleasantville station, on the Harlem Railroad; has a mansion-house which cost $20,000, and surrounded by convenient buildings and fine lawn and large orchard. It was purchased by STEPHEN C. WALKER, and the price was regarded as far below the actual value of the estate.

The five story brown stone store No. 83 Murray-street, covering the entire lot, which is 25 feet by 100, was sold by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE for $29,100. WM. KENNELLY sold, by order of the Superior Court, the three story brown stone front house No. 340 West Twenty-seventh-street, which was bought for $11,000 by ISAAC DAYTON, the attorney of the plaintiff in the case.

The sales announced by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. did not take place.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots and buildings thereon, Nos. 116 and 114 Canal-st., each 20x50, together.....$22,800
H. and l. s. w. corner of Rivington and Clinton sts., 25x100.....29,700
H. and l. s. s. West 41st-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9.....10,350
3 lots and buildings thereon, s. s. West 41st-st., 140 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x98.9.....30,000
Lot and buildings s. s. 41st-st., 564 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9.....12,350
H. and l. s. w. corner of Bowery and Pell-st., 25 x99.11.....42,500
H. and l. w. s. of Bowery, 25 ft. s. of Pell-st., 25 x100.....29,900
House and l. w. s. Bowery, 50 ft. s. of Pell-st., 25x101.....29,900
House and l. s. s. Pell-st., 100 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x85.5.....20,000
House and l. s. s. 47th-st., 197 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5.....33,000
House and l. s. s. 26th-st., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16 x98.9.....5,925
House and l. s. s. 22d-st., 225 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9.....18,250
House and l. n. s. 31st-st., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9.....18,000

By James M. Miller.

House and l. s. s. Broome-st., 20 ft. e. of Ridge, 20x60.....$7,500
Farm in Westchester County, 263 acres, h., l., grounds, &c.....36,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and l. No. 156 E. 81st-st., 25.5x50x102.2, with lot adjoining, 25x102.2.....$12,000

By Roberts & McGuire.

House and l. n.s. Murray-st., 150 ft. e. of Greenwich, 24.6x100.....$29,100

By William Kennelly.

House and l. s. s. 27th-st., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.6x98.9.....$11,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., w. s., 25.1 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x64.11..$18,700
Cherry-st., No. 191, 25.3x50.....12,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Canal-st., 21x63.....7,000
Heater-st. and Bowery, s. w. corner, 50x146.4.....99,460
12th-st., No. 518, East, 20x103.3.....14,535
31st-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9.....9,750
47th-st., n. s., map Barbara Legett, 25x100.4.....22,000
48th-st. and 11th-av., s. w. corner, 50.5x100.....7,500
51st-st. s. s., 37 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5.....9,000
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.10.....23,500
71st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x102.2.....20,000
79th-st., s. s., 283.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x102.2.....14,500
106th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x188.8.....24,000
116th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.10.....11,000
120th-st., s. s., 418.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11.....6,500
120th-st., s. s., 418.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11.....6,200
122d-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.11.....14,000
Avenue A, w. s., 49.9 ft. n. of 1st-st., 18.10x300.....15,250
Avenue D and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 118.3x100.....
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25 x98.8.....} ¼ part.. 27,500
Avenue D, w. s., 36 ft. n. of 10th-st., 35.3x100.....
Lexington av., w. s., 34.1 ft. s. of 97th-st., 15.4x75 18,000

Leases Recorded.

Jones-st., No. 30, second story of, 3 years, per yr. $600
Orchard and Stanton sts., coal yard, 3 years, per year.....800
Catherine-st., No. 694, 3 years, per year.....1,000
Norfolk-st., No. 10, 3 years, per year.....3,000
32d-st., s. s., 4 lots at East River, with bulkhead, 5 years, per year.....3,000
26th-st., Nos. 340, 351, 5 years, per year.....21,000
3d-av., No. 694, 3 years, per year.....1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 362.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 42x100. $9,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 50x11.. 1,650
Butler-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x 121.....4,000
Collins-st., n. s., 106.1 ft. e. of Canarsie-av., 40x 100.....650
Collins-st., n. s., 406.1 ft. e. of Canarsie-av., 40x100 700
Degraw-st. and Hoyt-st., s. e. corner, 16x20.....2,800
John-st., w. s., 160 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 25 x100.....1,500
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. w. of Skillman-st., 18.4 x98.9.....3,250
Macon-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x115.....940
Monroe-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 25x90.. 160
Pacific-st., w. s., 266.8 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100 5,500
Pacific-st., w. s., 143.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 30x 100.....10,000
Rutledge-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Harrison-av., 75 x100.....2,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 383 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 36x100.. 1,300
Walton-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Harpison-av., 28x100 26.4x100.....975
Willoughby and Prince sts., s. w. corner, 21x80.. 7,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Pace-av., 25x127x9. 975
21st-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.2.... 2,000
21st-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.2.... 1,950
26th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100..... 800
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2..... 850
65th-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of 6th-av., 100.100.2..... 350
Baltic and Van Sicklen avs., s. w. corner, 50x100. 1,000
Bedford-av. and Flatbush to Flatlands' Neck road, n. w. corner, 253.7x250.9x222.4x287..... 10,000
Clove road, w. s., Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush railroad car houses and stables..... 1,135
Myrtle-av., n. s., 219.11 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 68.2 x to Madison-st. x37.6x100x19x26x88..... 4,250
Wythe-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Clymer-st., 20x75..... 800
Gravesend, highway from Gravesend adjoining R. J. Stillwell's, two parcels and houses..... 3,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Tremont-st., e. s., adjoining Peekskill Academy, A. Well's property.....$750
Greenpoint road, n. s., adjoining Geo. Dunn's, 2¼ acres.....1,520
Main-st., n. s., Empire Hotel property.....9,000

Greenburg.

James Remink's property, 9 472-1000 acres.....$40,000
Albany post road and Water-st., n. e. corner, James Murphy's property.....1,200

Harrison.

Bedford road, s. s., Thos. H. Carpenter's property, 11 84-100 acres.....$3,215

Morrisania.

Schuyler-st., n. s., lot No. 468, Melrose South, 50x 100.....$9,000
Alexander-av. and 138th-st., s. e. corner, 131x300. 27,000

New-Rochelle.

Main-st., n. w. s., adjoining J. C. Hopkins', 125x 200.....$20,000

Eastchester.

Matilda-st., n. w. s., lot No. 232, Washington-ville, 50x100.....$150
3d-av., w. s., lots Nos. 549 and 550, Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100.....220
4th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 442 and 443, Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100.....600
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 443, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100.....160

Morrisania.

Robbins-av., w. s., lot No. 172, East Morrisania, 25x162.....$2,500
Robbins-av., w. s., lot No. 164, East Morrisania, 50x100.....1,600

West Farms.

Taylor-av., n. w. s., lot No. 149, Belmont village, 100x100.....$950

RICHMOND COUNTY.

New-Brighton.

Hamilton-av., near Westervelt-av., 282x30x242 x59.....$2,000
Hamilton-av., near Westervelt-av., 50x282x150x 242.....2,050

Northfield.

Grove-av., 138 ft. e. of Sharlo-av., 92x150.....$800
South-av., indemnite location, 92x100.....1,440

Southfield.

Townsend-av., adjoining lands of J. B. Simonson, 225x150.....$700
Amos-st., near Creger-st., Factoryville.....1,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MANSION AND FORTY TWO ACRES FOR SALE, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, 20 minutes from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; house contains 15 rooms, finished in hard wood, with all modern conveniences; stable, carriage house, &c.; $5,000; furniture if desired. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.

Easy Sale on Mortgage and Ground Rent.

150 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley. Rail communication from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Numerous accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND DRAWING IN REAL ESTATE.—Only 7,200 shares of $25 each.—The splendid country-seat, containing mansion and twenty acres of land, situated at Poughkeepsie, owned and lately occupied by Chief Engineer Isherwood, United States Navy, has been placed in my hands to sell. To insure quick sale and to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich to obtain a homestead, I have adopted this plan of sale. The drawing to be controlled and directed by a committee appointed by the shareholders. For particulars send for a circular. Any one sending an order for seven tickets will be entitled to an extra one. Tickets for sale at Wm. N. Little, No. 408 Grand-st.; Edgar Derbec, No. 62 South 1st-st., Williamsburg; Richard Martin, No. 5 Fulton-st.; Chas. Bunce, music store, No. 97 Court-st., Brooklyn; L. E. Wood, corner Washington and Montgomery sts., Jersey City; Hegade & Gomersall, No. 167 Market-st., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Becker, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Louis Eior, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. L. Farnum, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Justice Taylor, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

C. W. WALKER, Agent,
No. 404 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bathroom, water closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milkroom, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas pipes, &c.; also carriage house and stable, with bedroom, icehouse, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about two and a half acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect piece in the most delightful portion of New Jersey; 3¼ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A MOST desirable place in Saratoga Springs; two houses, seven rooms each; lot 50x150, and barn; five minutes from railroad depot, and near the Pavilion and United States Spring grounds, which are beautifully laid out with walks, drives and trees; price $8,000. Terms very easy. Photograph with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—Houses furnished for the season or year. Address H. T. WALBRIDGE, real estate agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN MONTCLAIR.—A beautiful large cottage, handsome barn, &c., with one acre, $8,500. Also, an elegant house, with all necessary out-buildings and 5½ acres, $15,500. Most desirable property for investment, being within five minutes of the Montclair Railroad Depot and on the line of the new Midland Railroad. Apply to HARRIOTT & GIESE, No. 14 Pine-st., or to OWNER, 72 Murray-st., in crockery store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound); five acres of land, 15 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steamboat. Inquire of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM OF the late Wm. M. Ross, situated in Metuchin, N. J., comprising 140 acres, suitable for subdivision into villa plots; is offered at private sale until March 24, 1870; if not then sold, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, that day. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix; to AMOS ROBINS, New-Brunswick, or to RUFUS N. EDGAR, Rahway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, N. Y.—House well built and in good repair; on the west bank of Hudson River; with fruit and shade trees; 2¼ acres of land; a railroad to the City nearly completed; also steamboats running daily; 13 rooms, and a wide piazza on the east and south side. Apply to ELLIS & ROSS, brokers, Nyack, or to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 20 West 21st-st., New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A VERY DESIRABLE House and five acres, one mile from the depot; house contains 16 rooms, has a piazza and shade on three sides; has hot and cold water in kitchen. Also, a cottage with 7 rooms, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c. land under-drained, with splendid lawn and shade trees; built by days' labor. Price, $16,000. A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, on an elevation commanding fine views of the town and mountains; house is modern, contains 12 rooms handsomely finished in hard woods, stable and carriage house; fine shade and lawn; $20,000, with five acres, $14,000 with one acre. A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR sale, one of the finest houses at that place; in good order, well built and completely furnished for the coming season; books can show Summer earnings of 18 per cent. on price asked; a rare chance for a responsible party; terms easy.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, (Croton,) and every convenience; 20 minutes' walk past the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine house, with all modern conveniences, barn, out-buildings, garden, &c., with two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, farm 75 acres, delightfully located on Long Island, near Sound; water connecting; fine modern house, gas, &c.; with or without farming implements and part of stock, at less than value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. Also, two first-class country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULevard, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required. Apply to
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage of seven rooms, in first-rate condition, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, a frame house and lot, 100 feet square on the avenue, 100 feet from Broadway. Address OWNER, No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 306 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PELham, Westchester County; fifteen minutes' of steamboat and twenty minutes' of railroad; house contains six bedrooms, besides servants' room; good stable and garden, fine bathing and fishing; location healthy; rent, $1,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE bluff, about twenty feet above the railroad, a nice two-story brick cottage, containing eight rooms, with stable for three horses and cow; ground 100x110; price $600 per annum; suitable for a small family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ANICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO be let in East 19th-st., one block from Stuyvesant Park, three story, high stoop, brown stone front, with modern improvements and in good order, to a responsible small private family. For particulars address J. D. M., No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 18, New-York.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.—TO RENT, furnished for the year, a stone cottage, ten rooms, besides basement, between one and two acres, well planted and grown, with carriage house and garden; eight minutes' walk to station. Address No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d st., to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $300 to $1,300. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. L. HAMILTON, No. 36½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class, four story brown stone house No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 59th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, containing sixteen rooms, situated in East 59th-st., "Duncan's-place." For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNtry seat, containing 10 acres of land, large house, stable, carriage house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 123 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of C. G. EVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone house; all improvements; in good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, box 2, Tribune-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN conveniences, in the following localities:
No. 5 Monroe-pl., frame.
No. 49 Amity-st., brick.
No. 27 Downing-st., brick.
No. 21 Downing-st., stone.
No. 5 Bethune-st., brick.
No. 324 Bowery-st., stone.
No. 3 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 68 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 9 Union-st., brick.
No. 276 Union-pl., brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

54th-av., near 104th-st.	$2,000
Park-av., near 36th-st.	2,000
33d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.	1,700
33d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.	1,250
37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.	1,650
47th-st., near 8th-av.	2,500
73d-st., near 4th-av.	1,600

NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, one minute's walk from the station, a Gothic house containing 16 rooms, all improvements, three acres of land nicely improved with sloping lawn well shaded, fine gardens, stables, and great abundance of fruit; $1,500 or $1,000 for the season.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED first-class four story high stoop brown stone front house on the north side of 46th-st., near 5th-av., in splendid order and replete with every convenience; will only be rented for a private residence, for one or more years if desired; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 7 Pine-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to MORRIS BROTHERS.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 40x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. J. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND first-class Bonded Warehouse, in complete order and well located on the west side. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquiron the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO purchase a small house, furnished preferred, near the water, in a village; not much land or nearness to the City required. Address, stating price, W. B., Box No. 2,620 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THREE DESIRABLE BROWN STONE DWELLING-HOUSES ON EAST 31ST-ST., AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 31ST., 69TH., 104TH AND 106TH STS., by order of the executor and trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William Palen, Esq., executor and trustee of James T. Basbe, deceased:

EAST 31ST-ST.—Three four story brown stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of East 31st-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av., Nos. 107, 109 and 111. The houses are each 22x52 feet, have modern improvements. Lots 96.9 feet.

EAST 31ST-ST.—Two lots on north side of East 31st-st., 136 feet east of 4th-av., together with the brick stable and shed thereon. Lots each 17x98.9 feet.

4TH-AV.—One lot on east side of 4th-av., 75.6 feet north of East 31st-st.

106TH-ST.—Two lots north side of 60th-st., 75 feet east of 2d-av.

104TH-ST.—One lot north side of 104th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.

106TH-ST.—Two lots south side of 106th-st., 300 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25x100.9 feet.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY AND CLINTON PLACES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The lease of lot, together with the four story and basement brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of University-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) known as No. 42 Clinton-place. The house covers the entire lot, which is

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....March 11|AUSTRALIA.....April 2
CAMBRIA.....March 19|COLUMBIA.....April 9
ANGLIA.....March 26|EUROPA.....April 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $28.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Ramburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9|Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10|China, Wednesday, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16|Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17|Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23|Tarifa, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 Steerage passage, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE
TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship
RISING STAR
will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25, gold.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $24 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$135 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult
Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c., and all further information.
For freight or passage tickets, or for further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. H. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. B. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKER, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TURLEFAUGH, May 22.

The splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY, WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co's steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. B. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, and to attend the opening of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in the carring the best accommodations in securing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sales rooms, Nos. 16 Chambers and 9 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 617 and 619 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace subjects of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness,	Eastman Johnson,	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,	A. F. Tait,	S. Colman,
Thos. Hill,	A. Bierstadt,	M. F. De Haas,
J. R. Brevoort,	E. Moran,	G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown,	L. M. Spencer,	F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock,	V. Granbury,	T. B. Rossiter,
J. A. Hasking,	E. Forbes,	F. Peel,
R. Adams,	A. Mario,	H. Ferguson,
Robbe,	G. E. Nile,	B. B. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon,	J. Cosmans,	H. Von Sebeb,
E. Robichon,	C. Morwillier,	Lemmens,
Van Wyngaert,	De Vos,	Girard,
A. Conder,	W. Cruickshank,	H. Ronner,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

LEAVITT, STRESBIN & CO., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION,
MONDAY EVENING, March 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS; Selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES, comprising a valuable assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE; Many RARE WORKS relating to AMERICA; a fine collection of MEDICAL WORKS. Also, a very valuable COLLECTION OF PAMPHLETS relating to the REBELLION, Sermons, Addresses, Histories, Biographies, Caricatures, &c., forming a complete History of the War; a complete set of PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., relating set of the FENN COLLEGE at Gettysburg, the first to the FENN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; the first LUTHERAN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; also, a fine lot of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., MANY VERY RARE. Also a collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANY VERY VALUABLE. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of JAMES M. BADGER, the bankrupt above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of March next, at twelve o'clock M., at the salesroom of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, of the following debts on book account, due to the said JAMES M. BADGER from the individuals and firms hereinafter named, as follows:

B. H. Badger,	balance account	Sept. 1, 1868, $545 73;
E. Conroy,	Philadelphia, Penn.,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $233 14;
J. C. Rabming,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $72 78;
Max Herr,	San Francisco, Cal.,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2,551 46;
S. M. Pike,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 85;
S. T. Sparkman, Jr.,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $60 80;
Samuel W. Trusdow,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $3 65;
John B. Coleman,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $11;
Henry Pike,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $47 21;
E. W. Tiers, Jr.,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $1,741 31;
William Bellamy,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $5;
P. Hartman,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $36;
George W. Kidd,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $27 30;
C. A. Steen & Co.,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $290 88;
Laura A. Shepard,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $246 54;
Chester Fox,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $6 75;
Henry Hambridge,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $10 75;
A. B. Dunlap,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 50;
Wm. Tufts, Jr.,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $31 50;
C. Bowne,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4;
W. H. Thompson,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 50;
W. H. Thompson,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $2 50;
C. H. Thompson,	North Carolina,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $21;
John M. Potter,	Bainbridge, N. C.,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $460;
A. R. Wiggins,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $4;
Mrs. Osborne,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $19;
S. M. Pike,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $23;
J. H. Irwin,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $10;
J. W. Sands,	New-York City,	balance account Sept. 1, 1868, $54;
J. H. York City,	balance account	Sept. 1, 1868, Williams, Astoria, N.Y.,

F. FORNACHON, Assignee.
Dated MARCH 9, 1870.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified as said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and fractions thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the Court House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, solid de rose and buhl; also, Paris made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, AT 10 A. M., at the sales room, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, plated ware, velvet and other carpets; also, rosewood pianos.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, also to those in imitations; black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD & CO., No. 1,269 Broadway, branch warerooms No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLAEBE & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 45 1st-av., now Nos. 227 to 229 West 33d-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold. Silversmith, A. & KLABER, 134 and 136 East 126th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a few families to wash; also, a few gentlemen's linen to wash and iron; has the best of City references; can be seen at No. 251 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber work; no objection to go traveling or to the country. The best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 East, 34th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman, competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 644 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, active, Scotch Protestant woman, as working housekeeper, or store-room woman, in a first-class hotel; is well experienced, and will work for the interest of her employer; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as a first-class cook in a private family, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of work; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good baker, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good baker, can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from birth by hand; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references. Call at No. 120 West 19th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, baker, and a good ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 118 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business; is a good bread and pastry maker; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer; would do chamber work and fine washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from birth by hand; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as excellent cook in a private family, or understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; best City reference; private families only need apply. Call two days at No. 260 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over carpet store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass Protestant cook; also, by a Welsh Protestant woman as competent laundress; both understand their business well, and have good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 106 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SISTERS, SITuations; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or both to do the house work in a private family; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ELDERLY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, scons and jellies; will do a little washing; wages, $9. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and her last employers can be seen as to character and capability; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, room 3, 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FIRSTclass laundress, to do washing at her own home; understands French tinting and all kinds of fine washing; good references. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADIES' maid, (Protestant,) a situation; can cut and fit, operate on machine, and dress hair; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French tinting, fine muslin, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 249 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion; is a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; best of reference. Call at No. 226 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from birth; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 305 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a nice, respectable young girl, with good City reference. Can be seen to-day at No. 452 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a respectable private family as waitress or chamber-maid; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook a situation; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or would assist in chamber work; best of City references. Call at No. 228 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 220 West 36th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the washing; best City references. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse; understands taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of French dishes, pastries, &c.; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid, waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamber work. Apply for two days at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best reference, if required. Call at No. 202 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands washing; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; reference for a number of years; no objection to the country. Apply at 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass chamber-maid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. No. 473 3d av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 9 Carmine-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AT HOBOKEN, NO. 209 4TH-AV., (now No. 607,) excellent situations for German, Irish, American, Irish and Scotch girls; French and German maids, nurse girls, cooks, cooks of all kinds, waiters, ice, chamber-maids, house workers, laundresses, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 249 4TH-AV., a corner of 20th-st., the best situations procured immediately for all good English, Irish, German and French cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN as a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly well; first City reference; can be seen at present place; wages no object. Address Box No. 2,000 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY efficient and responsible young woman as seamstress; can cut, fit, superintend or take charge of a dressmaking establishment; city or country. Call at No. 332 4th-av., near 30th-st., till Tu. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light housework in a private family. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, room 3, 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, (Protestant,) a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses and is a good milker; is not afraid to work; has good City reference from his late employer. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, INdustrious young man, a situation in the country as coachman; is a good driver; understands the care of horses; has two years' reference from his last place; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND groom, of long experience, his wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Call or address Mrs. IRWIN, No. 625 2d-av., corner 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married, no family; a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' reference from last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as gardener; understands the care and treatment of flowers; is a good coachman, and will make himself generally useful. Address P. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; his wife would take charge of a dairy or laundry. Address W. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or groom and coachman; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, SOBER, PROtestant man, a situation as gardener or farmer; understands the care of horses; good driver; is capable and willing to do either; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a middle-aged Frenchman who thoroughly understands his business; good City references from last employers. Address R. R. D., No. 110 West 40th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, (single,) who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness, and has three years' references from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer in the care of horses and raising vegetables and flowers; sobriety. Apply to Mr. G. L. RYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (SINGLE man,) a situation; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address J. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, under glass and outdoors; can be highly recommended. Address F. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical man; has had charge of some of the best places in Europe and this country; none need apply except those in want of a first-class man. Address K., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker; can give the best of references from his last employer. Address P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERman in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. M. C., No. 154 West 18th-st., Room No. 2, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take care of a farm. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE child, a situation as gardener, in all its branches—greenhouse, grapery, fruits, vegetables; care City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; wishes to live in the country; good reference for last two years. Address F. U. L., No. 335 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman (speaks English) as first-class steward in a private boarding-house or hotel. Inquire at No. 405 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN; is qualified to attend steam-boiler or perform an oil store; handy at carpenter's bench. Address FRED. WINTER, Box No. 442 Greenpoint Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A POSItion as farmer, or would take a farm on shares. Call or address C. B., No. 240 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FARMER, A SITUATION, or would take a farm on shares. Address W. M., No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED young man, spe

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN CAUGHLIN, who stole a trunk containing $257 worth of property, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. HOSEA B. PERKINS, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and who pretended to be deaf and dumb after his arrest, yesterday found his voice and pleaded guilty, before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Historical Society, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, the 7th of June. Messrs. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and C. F. KIRKLAND were the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. SEWARD. The ex-Secretary expressed his pleasure at the invitation, and assured them that nothing would afford him more pleasure than to meet the members of the Society on the above occasion.

At the meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening, Prof. RAU read a paper on the "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Europe." He described the nature and formation of the remains of the animal kingdom, and implements of offensive and defensive warfare, chiefly composed of flint, bearing the marks of early use, which have been recently found in England and France, which, he asserted, all tended to prove that man has raised himself gradually during the lapse of ages from an exceedingly low state to his present superior condition.

The funeral of Mr. ROBERT RAIT, of this City, who died at Ramsgate, England, on the 1st of February last, was largely attended yesterday at his late residence, No. 150 West Forty-fourth-street. The officiating clergyman was Rev. MORRIS SUTPHEN, of the Fourteenth-street Scotch Presbyterian Church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Rait, Robertson, Marsh, McDonald, Tobias, Gibson, Soule and Knox. Mr. RAIT was in the sixty-third year of his age, and the primary cause of his death was an accidental fall received some time before, from which at first no dangerous results were apprehended. He was engaged in the jewelry business at No. 261 Bowery, and was, it is said, the oldest jeweler in New-York at the time of his decease.

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS addressed the American Phonographic Society last evening, at Packard Institute. It was the regular monthly meeting of the Society. Five new members were elected and sixteen additional names proposed. Mr. J. E. MUNSON, the President, was in the chair.

Yesterday morning the stock and fixtures of WM. CHAMBERS, the murderer of Mr. VOORHEES, of Brooklyn, were sold by auction at No. 53 New Chambers-street. The collection was neither interesting nor valuable. The total amount of the sale will probably be between $200 and $300.

"Prometheus Pickle" delivered a lecture entitled "Pinch Him," last evening at Cooper Institute. From his address it appeared that he had been pinched by Chicago land dealers, by tailors, shoemakers and milliners, and what was evident and worst of all, by the audience which greeted him last evening, which was exceedingly small.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, reassembled at Masonic Hall yesterday. A resolution was passed authorizing the election in various Grand Lodges, at the July session, of six Past Grand Chancellors to receive the Supreme Lodge degree at the next session of the Supreme Lodge. The following officers were elected: William H. Meyers, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Venerable Patriarch, reëlected; Sam Reed, of New-Jersey, Supreme Chancellor, reëlected; C. L. Russel, of Ohio, Supreme Vice Chancellor; C. M. Barton, of the District of Columbia, Supreme Corresponding and Recording Scribe, reëlected; W. A. Porter, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Banker, reëlected; John F. Comstock, of Connecticut, Supreme Guide; H. C. Lloyd, of Kentucky, Supreme Inner Steward; George H. Crager, of Nebraska, Supreme Outer Steward. The body adjourned to meet at 9 A. M. to-day.

A large preliminary meeting of the Jefferson Democratic Association of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at their rooms in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, ROSWELL D. HATCH, Esq., President, in the chair. A series of resolutions, laudatory of Senators CREAMER, NORTON, GENET and other leaders of the young Democracy were adopted. Preparations were also commenced for a large public meeting, at which the provisions of the new charter and other important political questions now before the people will be more fully considered.

The annual ball of the members of the Carmon Lodge, came off last evening at Irving Hall. The different Committees exerted themselves to the utmost to insure its success, and the ball passed off creditably to its promoters, and with satisfaction to the large number of ladies who were in attendance.

A descent was made by the Police this morning, at 12½ o'clock, upon the notorious panel-House at No. 174 Wooster-street, kept by Mme. ANNIE DAVIS, and the following inmates were captured: FANNIE SEARS, MAGGIE DOBSON, IDA WILLIAMS and PAULINE WHITE. Justice SHANDLEY, of the Second District Police Court, placed the warrant in the hands of Sergt. KILLILA, of this Court, who, with a posse of men, took the women to the Eighth precinct Station-house, to await their trial for their past misdeeds at the Second District Court. Mme. ANNIE DAVIS is quite a notorious character.

Ex-Judge STUART served a stay of proceedings on the Sheriff, yesterday, in the case of JAMES PURCELL, sentenced to be executed on April 8, for the murder of WILLIAM KIERNAN. The process is made returnable before Judge INGRAHAM at the April term of the Superior Court.

Company B, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held its annual ball last evening at the armory, Broadway. The attendance was large, the music excellent and the efforts of the Committees to render the affair thoroughly enjoyable were attended with success. The festivities did not break up until a late hour this morning.

Sunday night a party of burglars made an entrance into the bonded warehouse of BIXBY & Co., No. 409 Greenwich-street, which they appear to have pillaged, and from which they departed in safety, taking with them silks valued at $1,500, belonging chiefly to A. T. STEWART & Co.

GEORGE PROBST, a German living at No. 535 Sixth-avenue, last evening was thrown from car No. 70 of the Avenue B line, when it was in Avenue B, near Fourth-street, and striking upon his head received a serious hurt. He was taken home, but it does not appear that the Police paid sufficient attention to the conductor to even secure his name.

Two Companies of the New-York Rifle Battalion, Major P. HEMMER, gave a ball at the Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, last night. It was very well attended, and was a very creditable affair.

Mr. MEEHAN, although by no means out of danger, is doing so well within the last few days that his friends feel very hopeful of his recovery.

W. W. APPLEGATE, of the secret service division, made a complaint against BLUMA HOWARD before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for counterfeiting one cent revenue stamps. The accused was arrested, and was subsequently held in $500 bail for examination.

The Government does not intend taking any steps towards apprehending JOHN K. PHILLIPS, the defaulting Deputy Collector, on his arrival in Europe, for the reason that there are several legal obstacles in the way of his extradition. It is said that his frauds will amount to nearly $40,000.

SAMUEL L. STANLEY, of the firm of H. WEBSTER & Co., of Broad-street, wholesale liquor dealers, who is charged by Collector BAILEY with having committed whisky frauds on the Government, has been arrested and held for examination before Commissioner BETTS.

CHARLES COURDEAY was sent to the State Prison for four years by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for having stolen $445 worth of silk belonging to HENRY WELLSTEIN.

MARGARET E. MCGUIRE was charged, before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, with having attempted to burn the residence of Mrs. SAMPSON, at No. 314 East Forty-third-street, while in the latter's employ as a domestic. She confessed that she set fire to the house because her mistress owed her some money, and had refused to pay her. She pleaded guilty of arson, and was remanded for sentence.

JOHN GAFFNEY, a sailor on the steam-ship *Colorado*, at Pier No. 46 North River, fell off the gang plank early yesterday morning, and was drowned. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

A man named LONG died suddenly yesterday, at No. 144 Elm-street. The body was sent to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an investigation.

JANE WILLIAMSON, of No. 37 Mulberry-street, who swallowed laudanum on Tuesday evening, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the poison. No motive was ascertained. The physicians at the hospital express the opinion that medical aid was not extended as promptly as it should have been. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Early yesterday morning, as HENRY ABRAHAMS and HERMANN WESTPHAL, both of No. 20 Green wich-street, were passing the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, they were assaulted by WM. SULLIVAN and an unknown confederate, who struck both gentlemen and knocked ABRAHAMS down, taking from his person a silver watch and $25 in money. SULLIVAN was arrested, and when arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, was fully committed.

The seventh sociable of the Park-avenue Hotel took place last evening. It was attended by a brilliant company, and was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

JACOB THOMPSON, aged forty-two years, living at No. 382 West Forty-second-street, yesterday, fell from the scaffolding of a new building on the South-east corner of Forty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

THOMAS VOORHEES, a passenger on the Steamer *Huntsville*, upon her arrival from Savannah, fell down the hatchway and was severely injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The Devlin case was, after a lapse of two years since it was first instituted, settled in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday. The claim was made against parties who in 1867 carried on business in New-York under the firm name of GEORGE D. CRARY & Co., and was for the value of twenty-eight barrels of whisky sold to these parties but afterward forfeited to the United States revenue on account of being improperly entered on their books. Decree was given by Judge PRATT in favor of DEVLIN for the amount of $5,490 74, being principal and interest from 18th September, 1867.

OSCAR CUTTER, Captain of the canal-boat *Fanny*, at present lying foot of Court-street, fell dead yesterday afternoon while playing cards with a few friends in the cabin of the boat. He was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. The Coroner has been duly notified, and an inquest will be held.

The motion for adjourning the trial of CHAMBERS will come up at Oyer and Terminer this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. ROBERT RUSSEL, of Elizabeth, Chairman of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County, offers a reward of $50 for the recovery of the body of the man said to have been drowned at the Bay Bridge last week. The alledged murderer is in such a condition that he is not expected to survive his trial at the next term of the County Court, at Elizabeth, where he is now confined and receiving medical attendance.

Some time ago the members of Phil. Kearney Post No. 2, G. A. R., undertook to raise subscriptions for a monument to Gen. KEARNEY, and elected Major A. F. SEARS, of Newark, Treasurer. In a short time upward of $1,000 were collected and consigned to the safe keeping of Major SEARS, but it is alleged that he drew the fund before leaving Newark last November, and neither he nor the money has since been forthcoming. It appears that Gen. HALSTEAD, Chairman of the Post, has restored the amount of the alleged defalcation out of his own private purse. The members of the Post, therefore, at their last meeting, passed resolutions expelling Major SEARS, and thanking Gen. HALSTEAD for his generosity.

JAMES SMYTH, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, lately a resident of Jersey City, was killed on a wrecking train at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday night, his head being accidentally caught between the caboose and the derrick. Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, will hold an inquest.

Yesterday Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, countermanded the permit for the burial of a woman named WINNIFRED CARL, granted by Dr. PRETTIE, the circumstance of her sudden death being of such a suspicious nature as to make the holding of an inquest advisable.

Dr. PETRIE, of Elizabeth, convicted in the United States District Court at Trenton, of restoring defaced revenue stamps, has been fined $300 and costs.

OUR MONEY MAKERS.

Some of the Blunders that Have Been Committed—Who are Responsible—The New Gold Certificates.

Those officials and contractors of the Government who have from time to time, during the past seven or eight years, been intrusted with the duty of designing, engraving and printing the paper substitutes for money, have in the majority of cases produced some very creditable specimens of work, and in others—more recently—have issued notes which would not bear a critical inspection, or reflect much credit upon those who had anything to do with their execution.

The Government officers, when first the issue of paper money became a necessity, sought such designs as were elaborate, and such materials for paper and ink as would render counterfeiting nearly impossible. The results of careful study and chemical experiment was shown in the production of the "greenback," which has done uninterrupted and successful duty from first to last during the era of paper money. Each successive issue of notes was similar in design, and, so long as the execution was intrusted to experts in the business of engraving and printing, the notes were ornaments of the engraver's art. Counterfeits were few compared with the immense number of the notes issued, and when the counterfeiters did succeed in making close imitations of the legal tender and national bank notes, the points of difference were so clear that the public could be readily cautioned regarding them, and instructed how to determine their character.

When it became necessary, from the extensive character of the transactions in gold, to issue gold certificates, the utmost skill of the engraver was summoned, and resulted in the production of certificates which were elaborate and beautiful in execution, and surrounded with such safeguards as to defy counterfeiting. Those who have had the gratification of possessing these yellow bits of paper, representing the precious metal, will bear witness to the fact that they were ornamental and beautiful to look upon.

USELESS TINKERING.

Unfortunately for the community the "powers that be" in Washington, not satisfied with let ting well alone, sought recently to "improve" upon the issue both of greenbacks and gold certificates, and the result is a ridiculous failure in the majority of cases. In the first place, it was determined to print greenbacks upon paper the like of which had never been seen before. Bank note paper, as is well known, is made from silk. The authorities went one step further, and incorporated in the material for the new paper red silk, which was intended to give it a very pretty and novel design. The experiment resulted in a failure. The paper, when "marked," blurred in consequence of the silken fibres rising from the surface, and the effect may be seen on any of the new notes issued by the Government. The face of the note appears as if the engraver's tool had been scratched across haphazard, and the vignettes and lettering are sadly mutilated. As yet only the denominations below and including fifties have been issued, but the manner in which they are received by the public should induce an immediate withdrawal of the whole issue, and if no better course can be pursued, a return to the old plan of execution and printing. The backs of these notes are engraved and printed by the Bank Note Company, while the work on the face is done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Still more serious is the blunder which has been committed in the engraving and printing of the gold certificates. These have a limited circulation, chiefly between the Treasury offices and banks, bankers and brokers, represent large amounts, and should be as perfect as it is possible to make them. The old gold certificates were, as above stated, models of beauty. The new ones are so faulty as to be a constant source of annoyance to the bankers and bankers through whose hands they pass.

Our reporter was shown several of the new issue yesterday, which were about to be sent by one of the leading banking houses to the Assistant Treasurer for redemption. An accurate description cannot be given, but the reader may obtain an idea from the following sketch what sort of things they are:

The engraving is no more elaborate than some of the best execu'ed checks used by bankers. The backs are perfectly plain. On the right end of the certificate are characters unknown to the masses of the community, which are supposed to represent the denomination of the certificate. The $500 have this character, "⊃;" the $1,000 this, "CIↃ;" the $5,000 this, "ⅭⅠↃ;" and the $10,000 this "ⅭⅭIↃↃ." So enigmatical are these characters that, our reporter is informed, bankers and brokers are accustomed to paste over the right end of the note a slip of paper on which are written the figures representing the denomination, which is ascertained by referring to the body of the note. But there is nothing save the word "ten" in the $10,000 to distinguish it from the $1,000 or $5,000. There is a difference in the vignettes on the left end, but these will not aid in distinguishing the denomination. The $500 have the portrait of LINCOLN; the $1,000 that of HAMILTON; the $5,000 that of MADISON, and the $10,000 that of JACKSON. These new certificates were issued about the middle of last month. On Valentine's Day a banker passed one of the certificates to a customer, when the latter, looking at it attentively, remarked: "No you don't; that is very neat but I prefer not to take valentines for gold certificates."

The old issue of gold certificates have written signatures which was an additional safeguard against counterfeiting. In the new ones most of the signatures are printed. Those which are written are Assistant Treasurer FOLGER'S E. H. BIRDSALL'S, W. G. WHITE'S and OSCAR FINK'S—the certificates being drawn to the order of the three last named gentlemen.

Where "time is money," as it is with gentlemen who deal in these gold certificates, the faulty issues noted above are very annoying. Those who count or handle gold certificates are accustomed to do so in the same manner that they count or handle other representatives of money—by picking up each note with the thumb and finger of the right hand, resting the left upon the package. The reader will see that in doing this no idea can be formed of the denomination of the certificate, from the enigmatical characters described above. Some of the certificates shown our reporter yesterday, had fractures designating the denomination, printed in red ink beneath the characters. These, it was ascertained, fell down the hatchway and were damaged after they had been received at the Assistant Treasury here, in order to facilitate their issue.

The complaints which have been made respecting these circulating will, doubtless, induce the Treasury Department to recall them at once. No time should be lost, for if the counterfeiters should try their hand they would find imitation to be far from difficult.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Great Dog Question—Defeat of Swill Milkmen—Smoke Nuisances to be Abated—The State of the Public Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President STOKE in the chair. The routine business was presented from the attorney, and the usual orders made. In thirty-seven cases of violations of the Tenement house law, and twelve cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, the Attorney was directed to bring suits.

The dogs of Dr. STRAHAN, No. 47 East Twenty-third-street, were brought up by a letter from that gentleman, in which it was claimed that his canines are very valuable animals, and not only do not make any noise themselves but are actually conducive to the peace and quiet of the neighborhood by driving away a number of cats that formerly made night hideous in the locality. It was averred on the other hand that the dogs have gained a proficiency in howling that could only result from constant practice, and therefore it was ordered that the suit against Dr. STRAHAN be prosecuted.

The smoke nuisance came up on a report from Dr. MORRAU MORRIS, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, concerning the planing mill of ROBBINS & Co., in Bank-street, which declares that a nuisance does exist caused by the smoke from that establishment and others in the neighborhood. Dr. MORRIS quoted from London authorities to show how that city had been easily freed from this annoyance, and suggested that an ordinance be prepared compelling the use of smoke consuming furnaces in all places in the city where furnaces are used in manufactures or trade. The matter was referred to the Attorney with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The swill milk dealers in Brooklyn, E. D., came before the Board, by an attorney, and desired a permit to occupy the stables now in use until the 1st of May, when they pledged themselves to remove and end the nuisance. In speaking against the application Commissioner LINCOLN said he had made a personal inspection of these stables, and he could imagine nothing fouler or more dangerous to health than these stables, where the wretched cows are tethered by ropes only thirty-one inches in length, packed so close together that they cannot lie down, except upon each another, and fed upon the vile swill which is obtained from the distillery upon the opposite side of the street. Commissioners CRANE and STONE, joining in the discussion, the terrible infant mortality in Brooklyn was referred to, and declared to be due almost exclusively to swill milk. The permit had been asked on the ground that the stables are used by poor men, who are bound to keep them until the day named; and Commissioner CRANE, saying that he preferred to act to save human lives, rather than the money of any man, rich or poor, moved that the request be denied, which motion was passed by a unanimous vote.

The nuisance caused by the offal heaps at Jamaica, L. I., were again complained of by residents of the vicinity and prompt action urgently requested. It was stated by Attorney BLISS that suit had been already brought, but the Board deeming some additional action necessary, referred the matter to the Sanitary Superintendent for further inspection and report.

A letter was read from Mr. HENRY BERGH asking that the water be allowed to flow in the drinking fountains erected by the Board, in which he referred to the fact that the fountains of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been in use all Winter, and he concluded with the remark that the satisfaction he experiences in seeing the poor dumb laborers plunge their heads in the sparkling fluid is something difficult to describe. This appeal was successful, and the Board ordered the water to be let into the fountains.

The report of Dr. HARRIS on the public health was read, in which he says:

Small-pox is ceasing to spread, even in the overcrowded German quarters that recently suffered so greatly. There were 157 deaths by it in the first two weeks of the year, 17 of which were in the Ninth, and 42 in the adjacent or eastern portion of the Seventeenth Ward. There were 36 deaths in the hospital of this malady during the same period. The hospital continues to have a much lower rate of mortality than is experienced in City dwellings. The unusually larger proportion of cases and deaths in adults that had been once vaccinated in childhood is a remarkable characteristic of this disease the past Winter. Of the 893 cases of this disease that have occurred in New-York during the past nine weeks, 351 were adults, over twenty years of age, and only eighty-one were children under one year of age. The present tendency of small-pox to prevail epidemically in the great cities is experienced throughout Europe as well as in America. In the City of Paris there were eighty-three deaths by this disease the second week in February. The duty of giving more skillful attention to vaccination is confessed in both countries. New-York and Brooklyn continue to be more free from fatal kinds of fever (scarlatina excepted) than any of the twenty-three European cities from which we receive weekly reports of health and mortality. The total number of deaths from fevers (scarlatina excepted) in New-York, the past nine weeks, has amounted to only 152; and, of these, 92 were from typhus and typhoid fevers, including the patients of all emigrant and other hospitals, and 28 from relapsing fever. The relapsing fever is the least fatal of all the contagious fevers. After medical inquiry into the history of 300 cases, and of every outbreak of this fever in the City, we now repeat the remark we made to the Board of Health in January that "correctly understood, this disease cannot become a source of public alarm." The means that have been adopted are found to be entirely adequate to control and arrest the spread of this disease.

The report was filed, and the Board adjourned.

Green-Wood Cemetery—Meeting of Lot Owners—Statement for the Past Year.

A meeting of the lot owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held at noon yesterday, at No. 30 Broadway, to receive the annual report of the trustees. The report was submitted by Mr. PIERREPONT, the President of the Board, and approved and ordered to be printed by the meeting. A vote of thanks was also passed for the faithful manner in which the interests of the owners had been attended to by the trustees and Controller during the past year.

The receipts during the past year from the sale of lots and other sources, have amounted to $255,682 78, and the expenditures $250,960 48, leaving a balance on hand of $5,622 30. The permanent improvement fund now amounts to $562,352, an addition of $64,535 63 having been made during the past year. If to this be added the value of land owned outside of the inclosure, amounting to $30,000, and also $43,000 derived from the premium on Government securities held by the Association, the available fund for improvement would be $643,352 53. The trust fund for repairs, &c., now amounts to $14,888 07, having been increased by $400 during the year. The number of interments during the past twelvemonth is 14,007.

The report also stated that the Scrimshaw pavement, which was laid on some of the paths in 1868, had proved decidedly successful, and had since been laid on all the paths from the western boundary of the Cemetery to near the center, 38,359 feet, or nearly seven and a half miles in all.

Private View of Paintings.

A large number of the leading artists of the City, with many other invited guests, were assembled at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH last evening. Mr. CHARLES FROST being about to sell his large and carefully selected collection of paintings had invited a few persons to a private view of his works of art.

The paintings are 170 in number, and are the productions of such artists as Hubner, Delaroche, Joostens, Moulinet, Vernet, E. Johnson, Kensett, Hart, Gifford, Fagnani, Wust, Sonntag, and others.

Among the finest in the collection are an "Italian Beauty," by MULLER; "Tasso in Prison," by JOOSTENS, an artist whose works are but little known in this country; a marine painting by MUSIN; "A New-England Farmyard," by DURRIE; "The Interoepted Letter," by HUBNER; "Village School," by MOULINET; "Peace," by BOKS, a pupil of DEKEYSER; "The Trapper's Last Shot," by RANNEY; "Just Awake," by E. JOHNSON, and an exquisite little gem called "The Pet Parrot," by BACALOWICZ.

A fine supper was provided for the guests, and the usual courteous attentions were shown to all visitors. The sale will take place in about ten days.

A Caution to Countrymen.

During the past few days the following cases of swindling by means of the "envelope" game have come before Marshal TOOKER for adjudication, and in each he has caused the amount to be refunded to the complainants:

George Hooker, of Chicago, Ill., *vs.* John McLoughlin, of No. 153 Cedar-street; complainant lost $50. Robert Snook, of Lafayette, Sussex County, N. J., *vs.* Colonnis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; complainant lost $100. William T. Smith, of Queens, L. I., *vs.* the same firm, located as No. 179 Broadway; complainant lost $18. John Jones, of Harlem, *vs.* Henry Howard, of No. 107 Greenwich-street; complainant lost $90. John B. Aetter, of No. 4 Vandam-street, *vs.* George Smith, of No. 422½ Broadway; complainant lost $20. John Kelly, of Lowell, Mass., *vs.* Chas. Campbell, of No. 273 West-street; complainant lost $90. Joseph Gill, of Louisville, Ky., and Daniel Drisbie, of Clark County, Ind., *vs.* Jas. Campbell, of No. 153 Cedar-street; complainants lost $70. John Harter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., *vs.* John Leo, of No. 111 West-street; complainant lost $90. Simon Beyarty and L. Chuker, of Baden Baden, *vs.* James Rodgers, of No. 60 West-street; complainants lost $53. Peter Ricks, of No. 209 Greenwich-street, *vs.* James Perkins, of No. 63 Cortlandt-street; complainant lost $20 in articles, ventured. Garrett Watt, of Monmouth County, N. J., *vs.* John Lewis, of No. 207 Broadway; complainant lost $50.

The New Tax Bill in New-Jersey.

The act introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature this week to regulate the revenues of the State, provides that every company now or hereafter incorporated in the State under general or special law, or doing business therein, shall make, on the first Monday in November in each year, a report to the Controller under oath, of the income received by said company from all sources during the year, and in default thereof for ten days a fine of $5,000 will be imposed. If such company fail to make a correct report, or the report is withheld, a tax of one-half of one per cent. will be added. The Governor is empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one agent or two at most to examine the books of any company taxable under this act, for the purpose of ascertaining the true gross earnings or income, either where no report has been made by the Company, or where a report having been made, the Governor or Controller may desire further information. The agent shall hold office for three years at a salary of $2,500 per annum and expenses. Cemetery companies or such as may be incorporated for literary, benevolent, charitable or religious purposes, are exempt from the operations of the law.

Probable Homicide in Hoboken.

On Tuesday evening a veterinary surgeon named JACOB STEINMAN was walking along First-street, Hoboken, and on arriving at the corner of Adams, a gang of young rowdies, who were amusing themselves with snow-balling the pedestrians, rudely assailed him with a fusilade of hardened snow, which so annoyed him that he remonstrated rather hastily with them. Hereupon one of the mob, a young German named GEORGE DEDER, confronted Dr. STEINMAN, and, as is alleged, sent him reeling on the side walk by a powerful blow on the temple, and while lying on the ground kicked him fiercely in the mouth. The doctor's recovery is doubtful.

Central Coopers' Union.

The delegates to this intelligent body of mechanics met yesterday in the Metropolitan Hall, Hester-street, in morning and evening session. The principal business transacted during the day was the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mr. BRIGGS, with a view to induce him to employ no coopers save those belonging to societies, and the passing of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the period of time hereafter for apprentices to serve, will be not less than three or over five years.

Resolved, That when coopers working on tight work in an establishment shall strike, all coopers in that establishment shall strike at the same time.

A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws and constitution, after which the convention adjourned to meet in Albany on the second Tuesday in September.

Fire in Eleventh-avenue.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the three story frame house with corrugated iron front Nos. 440 and 442 Eleventh-avenue, which totally destroyed the building with all its contents. It was owned by ANDREW A. WATERS, who occupied the first floor as a kindling wood establishment, and whose loss on building, stock and machinery is $5,000, to meet which he has only $600 insurance upon the building. FARRELL & JENKINS, carpenters, occupied the two upper floors, and their loss on stock and tools is $9,000, on which there is $4,000 insurance. The tenement house No. 444 Eleventh-avenue, adjoining, was slightly damaged and the furniture of the tenants injured to the amount of $500 by water. Nothing has been learned as to the origin of the disaster.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. SHERMAN promulgates in general orders the following decision of the Secretary of War, relative to the responsibility of officers for public property and the action of the Boards of Surveyors: "An officer who turns over stores to another for transportation, in the best condition in which it is possible for him to put said stores, is relieved from any further responsibility concerning them by the receipt of the officer to whom they are intrusted for transportation. Should the officer to whom the stores are consigned discover from damage or deficiency, such as is described by the 'General Regulations,' he will apply for a Board of Survey, whose members shall be sworn to an impartial discharge of their duty, and before which all concerned shall be heard in person or by letter. The Board shall ascertain and determine the amount or condition of the stores actually delivered to the receiving officer, who shall receipt to the officer intrusted with their transportation for the amount and quality so determined. The latter officer shall be held responsible for all damage or deficiency, unless relieved therefrom by the report of the Board of Survey, duly approved by the receiving authority."

....Second Lieut. CHARLES G. ECKHART, of the Fourth United States Artillery, has resigned.

BOSTON, March 9.—The United States monitors *Miantonomah* and *Terror* are under orders to leave the present week, the former for the West Indies and the latter for Hampton Roads.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9.—A strong speculative interest in American Securities is developing here and on the Continent. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	....	....	92¾
Consols for account	92⅝	....	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 10-40s	88	87⅛	87⅛
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	....	....	112¾
Erie Railroad Shares	21¼	....	21¾
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29	....	29

PARIS, March 9.—The Bourse opened quiet, Rentes 74f. 55c.; and closed dull, Rentes 74f. 47c.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 93⅞@94 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened dull and closed steady: Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.; the sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS opened firm. PROVISIONS generally dull. LARD dull and unchanged.

LONDON, March 9—4½ P. M.—LINSEED CAKES, £9 15s. ₱ ton. TALLOW, 45s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR dull. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 10d.@1s. 10¾d. ₱ gallon. TURPENTINE quiet, but steady at 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED firm.

ANTWERP, March 9.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 58¾f., and closed firm at 58¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, March 9.—COTTON opened heavy both on spot and afloat. Low Middlings afloat, 125¾f. ₱ cwt., and closed quiet.

BREMEN, March 9—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened firm and unchanged, and closed firm.

HAMBURG, March 8—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened at 15 marc bancos, 10 schilling, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos, 12 schilling.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR heavy; Superfine to Double Extra, $3 70@4 15; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@4 50; Double Extra, $4 60@5. WHEAT declining; for Spring at 76c. for No. 2, 80c. @ 82c. for Prime to Choice Missouri, 85c.@$1 for No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@1 07 for No. 1 Red Fall. CORN heavy at 75c.@77c. for Prime to Choice Mixed, 76c.@78c. for Yellow, 76c.@80c. for Good to strictly Choice White. OATS dull at 47c.@49c. BARLEY steady at $1@$1 60 for Minnesota. RYE dull at 70c. for Prime. WHISKY dull at 93c. PORK lower at $25 75. Dry Salted MEATS lower; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. BACON quiet at 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. CATTLE quiet at $4@$5 50 for Fair to Prime; $6@$7 for Choice to Extra. Live Hogs steady at $8 25@$9 25 for Medium to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 9.—EXCHANGE steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull at $3 80@4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT heavy and lower; sales of No. 1 at 83¼c.; No. 2 at 16¾c.; in the afternoon unchanged. CORN quiet and lower; No. 2, 70¾c. OATS heavy and unsettled; sellers at 35c.; buyers at 34c. RYE quiet; No. 2, 67½c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2, 65c.@72c. WHISKIES, 94c. Mess PORK closed at $24 50. LARD, 12¾c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Dressed HOGS dull and declined 25c.; sales at $10@$10 25. Live HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; $8 25@$8 75 for common to good shipping. CATTLE dull at $5 25@$6 87½ for fair choice to good shipping stock. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 1,900 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 26@$1 08. CORN unchanged; sound in scarce and in demand. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. RYE steady at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull; Spring, 90c.@$1; Fall, $1 05. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 19¼c. and nominal. TOBACCO dull and unchanged; sales 96 hhds. WHISKY unsettled and lower at 91c.@92c. Mess PORK sold at $27 to fill March contracts. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders held at 9c.; buyer April, held at 9¼c.; Sides held at 13c.@13¼c. for Clear Ribs; 14c. for Clear Sides; no demand. BACON offered at 10¾c. for Shoulders; 14¾c.@15¼c. for Sides; no sales. LARD dull at 13¼c.@13½c. for steam and kettle; no demand; rates nominal. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off, buying.

BUFFALO, March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,380 head. The market was flat and stagnant; sales 68 good Illinois at 6¾c.; 88 fair to prime at 6¼c.@7c. Hogs in light receipt and quiet at 8¼c. for fair to good, and 9¼c. for Extra. SHEEP dull and a shade lower. FLOUR and WHEAT neglected. CORN—New firmer; sales 4 cars Ohio at 79c., 1 car do. at 80c., all on the track, and 2,000 bushels Old Western at 92c. in the railroad elevator. OATS and RYE neglected. There is a little more activity in BARLEY; sales 5 cars four rowed Canada at 83½c. on the track and in store; 1 car two rowed State, and 2,000 bushels two rowed Canada at 75c., in store. PEAS nominal. PORK and LARD inactive, weak and unchanged. HIGH WINES entirely nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling nominal at 20¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7 @$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 @$8 75. WHEAT—Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 28. CORN firm; White, 86c.@90c.; Yellow, 84c. OATS, 56c. RYE dull. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON weak; Rib sides, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12¾c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD weak at 13¼c.@13c. WHISKY firm, sells at $1 01.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 9.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 30 in car load and $1 37 in round lots. CORN dull at 68 cts. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL $2 20 for bolted, and $2 10 for unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILL FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $20@$23 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad Transportation—Flour, to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 25c.; Grain and Provisions, 4c. more to Boston, 3c. more to New-York, 2c. more to Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—COTTON lower; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 158 bales; gross, 1,000 bales. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 75; Extra, $4 87½@$5 12½; Western Family, $5 25@$5 75; Penna. Family, $5 75@$6 25; Minnesota Family, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red, $1 20@$1 21. CORN unchanged. Yellow, 80c. OATS dull and unchanged. COFFEE inactive. SUGAR dull at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Fair to good refining